

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Printed Simultaneously in  
Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong and Singapore

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,076

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887



President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, bidding farewell to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan.

## As Talks End, U.S. and Japan Seen at Impasse on Imports

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and President Ronald Reagan ended talks Wednesday at an impasse over U.S. requests that Japan lift import quotas on key agricultural products.

"We got no promises on that," said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

A senior administration official added that there were no breakthroughs on automobile imports from Japan or any other specific issue of interest to the United States.

However, after two meetings in as many days, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone chose to emphasize the positive elements of relations between their nations.

Mr. Nakasone said of the sessions: "We reaffirmed that both Japan and the United States intend to share responsibilities in the world appropriate to both countries."

And Mr. Reagan expressed pleasure at the steps Mr. Nakasone had taken in his first two months in office "to further open Japan's markets."

The president said he was "aware of the political sensitivity in Japan to tariff reductions," but added: "Nothing would better prove to the American people the good intentions of our Japanese trading partners than tangible progress in revising relevant Japanese certification laws and regulations that have currently impaired some of our manufactured exports to Japan."

Mr. Nakasone, entering a lunch meeting with members of Congress, again stressed the positive aspects of U.S.-Japanese relations, noting frictions were inevitable between two economic giants.

But he, too, made clear that difficulties persist. "Since yesterday and my visit to the White House and with cabinet members," he said, "we have been showered, so to speak, by some voices of criticism from your side. Compared to the show that I had yesterday, I am fully expecting to be met by a storm today."

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Republican leader, praised Mr. Nakasone in an introductory statement, but added: "There is much that remains to be done before it can be said that we are truly working in concert to overcome the difficulties we face and the threats that confront us."

[However, Senator John C. Danforth told Mr. Nakasone that while Japan had moved in the right direction, he felt that an extension of Japan's restraint on automobile exports to the United States was "absolutely crucial" to help the U.S. auto industry. Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported.

"The U.S. and Japan have come to a dangerous point in their relationship," said Mr. Danforth, the Missouri Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee's subcommittee on international trade. Although "Japan has taken some steps to open its markets to U.S. products," he said, "no one believes Japan has gone far enough toward the practice of free trade."

[Mr. Danforth said he intended to reintroduce legislation to impose sanctions on trading partners who failed to open markets to U.S. products.]

Asides to the Japanese prime minister said before his visit that one of his main objectives was to discourage Congress from enacting protectionist legislation, such as a proposed domestic content bill that would require American-manufactured parts in each vehicle imported from Japan.

The administration official who briefed reporters on the White House talks said that the most important accomplishment was an understanding of the great importance the United States attaches to progress on trade issues under negotiation.

## No Changes Seen in U.S. Arms Stance

### Geneva Negotiations to Reconvene With No Retreat on 'Zero-Option'

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. negotiators for talks on limiting intermediate-range missiles and intercontinental-range nuclear weapons will be sent back to Geneva later this month, essentially with unchanged positions, according to administration officials.

The decision represents a rebuff to Paul H. Nitze, the negotiator on intermediate-range systems, who was said to have recommended in recent interagency deliberations the abandonment of President Ronald Reagan's demand for reducing both Soviet and U.S. missiles in Europe to zero.

Mr. Nitze's idea, officials said, would be for the United States to forgo all planned deployment of missiles if the Russians were to reduce their missiles aimed at Western Europe from 500 to 50 and freeze at 100 the missiles aimed at China and Japan. This proposal falls short of the equal-level formula he offered his Soviet counterpart, apparently without authorization, in July.

Officials said Mr. Nitze's latest plan had received no support from the White House, the Pentagon or the State Department. Not even Eugene V. Rostow, who was dismissed last week as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was said to have fully endorsed the plan.

Interagency work on strategic arms reductions continues, with a National Security Council meeting set for next week. But officials said they expected nothing more than approval for elaborating existing U.S. positions, offering some procedural compromises and proposing intermediate confidence-building exercises, such as advance notification of all missile tests.

At the same time, officials said, agreement is near on arms-control initiatives on banning chemical weapons and limiting nuclear testing, attended by demands for on-site inspection. Vice President George Bush may disclose some of these proposals when he speaks to the United Nations Committee on Disarmament in Geneva in a few weeks. Mr. Reagan is said to be planning to make arms control a central theme of his State of the Union message next week.

All of this, officials acknowledged, was intended to demonstrate earnestness. For weeks now, and much to the dismay of the administration, Moscow has been dribbling out modest and apparent changes in its negotiating stands, grabbing headlines in Western Europe and putting Washington on the defensive.

By all accounts, high-level deliberations, intended to demonstrate earnestness, were intended to demonstrate earnestness. For weeks now, and much to the dismay of the administration, Moscow has been dribbling out modest and apparent changes in its negotiating stands, grabbing headlines in Western Europe and putting Washington on the defensive.



Paul H. Nitze

### Paris Party Aide Asks for Caution

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS — A leading official of the Socialist Party, in an apparent comment on U.S. negotiating tactics at the Geneva intermediate-range missile reduction talks, said Wednesday that allowing the Soviet Union to maintain 50 or more SS-20 missiles in Europe would fail to block its current capacity to "destroy every major strategic target."

Jacques Hantzinger, the party's national secretary in charge of international affairs, said the total of SS-20s would have to be reduced to 10 to 20 "before there is a real reduction" in Soviet capacity, before there is anything acceptable or meaningful.

The remarks, made in part in conversations with reporters and amplified in a telephone interview, followed reports from Washington that Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator in Geneva on intermediate-range missiles, proposed in July a ceiling of 50 Soviet SS-20 missiles, each with three warheads, targeted on Western Europe. In return, 150 U.S. ground-launched cruise missiles would be deployed.

The unauthorized proposal was one of the factors leading to the dismissal of Eugene V. Rostow last week as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The private reaction among French officials, who have been among the staunchest backers of the U.S. negotiating position, has been one of distress because of the apparent disarray.

Although he did not specifically link his comments to the reports from Washington, Mr. Hantzinger's reaction suggests an additional element of concern: that the U.S. proposal, even if unauthorized, would have been what the French appear to regard as conceding an unacceptable number of SS-20s without deployment of Pershing-2s. The Pershing is regarded as a counterpart weapon to the Soviet SS-20.

Mr. Hantzinger does not represent the government of President Francois Mitterrand. But the Socialist Party's public attitude on security matters normally does not vary from that of the president.

France, with its independent nuclear force, is not directly involved in the deployment. But the positions of Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialist Party have significance in that they can influence the West German Social Democratic Party, its potential voters, and public opinion in Europe in general.

Some Social Democratic leaders have suggested that none of the 572 Pershing-2s and cruise missiles that NATO plans to deploy at the end of the year would be necessary if the Soviet Union reduced their total of SS-20s now in place to a satisfactory level. No single figure has become party doctrine, but numbers advanced in discussions in Bonn range from 162 SS-20s — the number of missiles deployed by France and Britain — to 50.

Referring to the figure of 50, Mr. Hantzinger said, "It's only when you get under that number that there is a reduction in their strategic capacity."

When he was asked if a Soviet reduction of 10 or 20 missiles represented a figure sufficiently innocuous to drop deployment, Mr. Hantzinger avoided a direct reply. He said the Socialist Party was in favor of eliminating all the weapons on both sides. This is known as the "zero solution."

Deployment was necessary, he continued, to make the Russians believe the West is serious about dealing with the SS-20 threat. "I believe there will be a big change in the situation."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Former French Minister Charged With Deporting Jews During War

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

PARIS — A former high French government official was charged Wednesday with "crimes against humanity" in a case that has reopened one of the most sensitive questions in French life: the extent to which occupied France collaborated with Nazis in World War II.

Maurice Papon, who served as budget minister under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing from 1978 to 1981, was accused of carrying out orders to deport Jews to death camps when he served under the German-occupation authorities between 1942 and 1944.

All inquiries into the conduct of the French under the occupation are inevitably emotional. While the French pride themselves on their resistance against the Germans, many French officials served either under the German authorities or in the Vichy government, which ruled the initially unoccupied part of France after the defeat in 1940. The Germans occupied all of France after the Allied invasion of North Africa in November 1942.

Even more difficult, however, are questions involving anti-Semitism. In recent years France has debated both how far the French went in assisting in the deportation and ultimate death of tens of thousands of French Jews, and how much anti-Semitism remains in France today.

The matter is already highly political. The accusations against Mr. Papon were first made a few days before the 1981 elections. Mr. Papon charged then that they had been brought as part of the campaign to discredit Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Jean-Claude Nicod, the chief investigating magistrate in Bordeaux, said Mr. Papon had asked to be charged to gain access to the files on the case.

Judge Nicod said that, under French law, Mr. Papon could see his files only if he was charged; or if he had been the victim of a crime. But the investigator added that, even if Mr. Papon had not made his request, the evidence obliged me to charge him.

The allegations against Mr. Papon were first made public by Le Canard Enchaîné on the eve of the 1981 elections, in which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was defeated by Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Papon's lawyers, Francois Sarda and Jean Rozier, said through spokesmen that they would not comment on the case.

When the allegations were first made, Mr. Papon asked a commission of former French Resistance fighters to investigate them. While serving as an official in occupied France, Mr. Papon was a member of the Resistance from 1943 onward and used his post to give information to those fighting the Germans.

In December 1981, the inquiry commission agreed that even though Mr. Papon had taken "courageous initiatives" against German orders, he should have resigned rather than carry out the instructions.

Mr. Papon, 72, was accused in a court in Bordeaux of carrying out orders to deport Jews to death camps when he was secretary-general of the prefecture of Gironde during the Nazi occupation of France.

After the war, Mr. Papon served as the prefect of police in Paris from 1958 to 1966. He ultimately became the top budget official under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

According to Serge Klarsfeld, a lawyer who specializes in hunting down war criminals, Mr. Papon signed documents ordering the deportation of Jewish children who had been placed in foster homes after their parents had been sent to concentration camps. Mr. Klarsfeld represents a group of six Jewish families seeking to have charges brought against Mr. Papon.

In all, 1,690 members of Bordeaux's 16,000-member Jewish community were deported. Only a few of those deported survived.



Former Budget Minister Maurice Papon, right, and an unidentified friend leaving a Bordeaux court Wednesday.

### INSIDE

- China answered U.S. curb with import ban. Page 2.
- Shamir insisted Israel needs Lebanon posts. Page 2.
- The U.S. ambassador said El Salvador will be certified to receive aid. Page 3.
- A feminist leader in the U.S. is bullying and sweet reasonableness. Page 3.
- American and European probes ended Vatican talks on anti-nuclear positions. Page 4.
- A Soviet writer is warned not to publish in the West. Page 4.
- The U.S. economy shrank at a 2.5-percent annual rate in the final quarter of 1982. Page 9.

### Somalia Leader Offers To Talk With Ethiopia

MOGADISHU, Somalia — President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia offered Wednesday to meet with Ethiopia's military ruler, Mengistu Haile-Mariam, to discuss an end to sporadic fighting on the border between their nations.

"Somalia's position," Mr. Siad Barre told members of local cooperatives, "has always been that the issue should be resolved in a peaceful manner, and we are prepared at any time to go to any venue for a peaceful dialogue with the Addis regime, based on trust."

## Gromyko Courts W. Germans

### With Election Soon, Missile Message Is Crucial

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — With a deft mixture of bullying and sweet reasonableness, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko tried for the last four days to persuade West Germany's politicians and people that they should reject the installation of a new generation of U.S. medium-range missiles.

Coming to Bonn only seven weeks before a crucial and uncertain German national election, Mr. Gromyko, 73, sought to portray the Soviet Union as profoundly committed to seeking a reasonable arms limitation accord with the United States in Geneva.

But, ran the insistent Gromyko message, a reckless and unpredictable Reagan administration — "gamblers and con men," he suggested in a toast Monday night — had no sensitivity or empathy for Europe's problems and, by holding to an impossible position at Geneva, threatened the hopes for a medium-range missile agreement.

After the carrot came the Gromyko stick: If Bonn went ahead and accepted the emplacement of 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 96 Tomahawk cruise missiles starting in December, West Germany would be swept up in a new and dangerous nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union.

He added menacingly that Moscow "could not ignore" that West Germany would be the only North Atlantic Treaty Organization state to receive the swift Pershing-2s.

Without firing a shot, the Soviet Union would have, in effect, vetoed a NATO decision. West Germans who favor the missiles fear this would trigger an anti-European backlash among conservatives in the United States and accelerate the unmaking of the United States from its allies that has long been a Soviet goal.

The opposition Social Democrats have already distanced themselves from the NATO missile commitment. The party's candidate for chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel, has done so by questioning the soundness of the Reagan administration's "zero option" strategy at Geneva.

The zero option, roundly rejected by Mr. Gromyko on Tuesday, would oblige the Soviet Union to dismantle its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles targeted on Western Europe; in return, NATO would commit itself not to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2s.

Mr. Vogel, who has performed well in his early campaign appearances, said last week after returning from Moscow that the zero option could only be an opening position and that Washington should match what he pictured as Soviet concessions.

With a similar debate unfolding within the Reagan administration, Mr. Vogel is clearly calculating that Washington will eventually move from the zero option. If this should happen, Mr. Vogel would be able to tell the voters that the Social Democrats' pressure contributed to this breakthrough.

The public discussion in Washington over Geneva tactics, and the report that even last summer American negotiators explored a compromise proposal, have put Mr. Kohl in an awkward position.

On the one hand, he seems determined to demonstrate his faithfulness to the United States by holding, or seeming to hold, to the zero option. On the other, the opinion polls show that a majority of West Germans do not want the missiles, and want an agreement in Geneva.

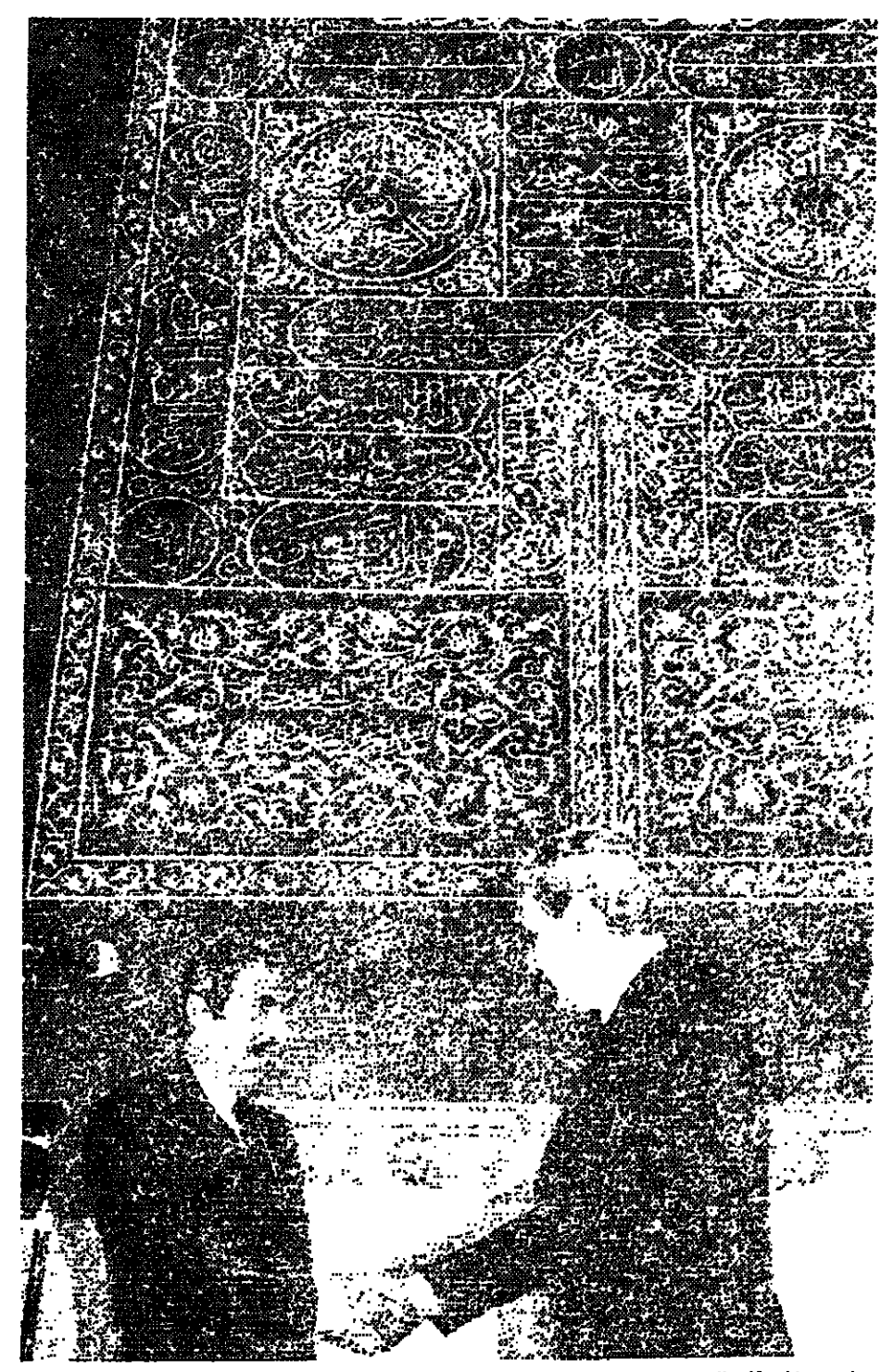
## Pravda Attacks U.S. Right Over European Policy

MOSCOW — Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, issued a sharp attack on the United States Wednesday, charging that rightist politicians there intended to use nuclear weapons to dictate their will in both Eastern and Western Europe.

Pravda also denounced Washington for its attitude toward détente and its stance in nuclear arms talks in Geneva.

It said that rightist U.S. politicians intended to wield "a big nuclear truncheon" so that, threatening to swing it at any moment, they can attempt to dictate their will both in Eastern and Western Europe.

Western diplomats said the attack was intended to bolster the anti-nuclear movement in Europe. They also said that by linking its own fate with that of West European countries, the Kremlin hoped to isolate the United States from its NATO allies in Europe.



SACRED GIFT — The Saudi Arabian ambassador to the United States, Faisal Albegeelan, gives the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, a sacred gift from the door of the Kaaba, a main pilgrimage site inside Mecca's Grand Mosque.



# Nitze Asserts He Retains U.S. Authority at Talks on Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — Paul H. Nitze, the chief American negotiator at the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles, said Tuesday he was convinced that he retained "the authority to pursue a meaningful agreement" with the Soviet Union.

In his first public comments since the ouster of Eugene V. Rostow last Wednesday as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Mr. Nitze sought to rebut the widespread view in Washington and abroad that his effort to alter the administration's approach toward the negotiations had reduced his effectiveness or might lead him to resign.

"I have had and will continue to have the necessary flexibility," he said. As to his belief that reducing U.S. and Soviet missiles in Europe to zero would not be acceptable to

the Russians, Mr. Nitze said: "I fully support the United States position, the zero-zero solution, as the best possible outcome for the United States, the Soviets and the world."

He said he would meet with President Ronald Reagan later this week and that they would discuss in detail "the United States position as we go into the new session of negotiations."

It was Mr. Nitze's unhappiness with the administration's desire to remain firm on the abolition of all medium-range missiles by the two sides that led to his dismissal.

Mr. Nitze said that "while I regret the departure of my dear friend Gene Rostow from the administration, I believe that these negotiations are too important to be subject to personality problems."

The New York Times reported Sunday that Mr. Nitze and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kisvinitsky, had negotiated privately last July an informal agreement moving away from the zero approach, in which the two sides would each have from 50 to 100 medium-range missiles, considerably fewer than the Soviet total of about 600, and more than the zero figure sought by Washington.

Mr. Nitze said that he and his Soviet colleague "discussed an exploratory package which, it was hoped, might offer us the opportunity to discern common ground between the United States and Soviet positions."

He said: "This exploratory proposal was rejected by the Soviets and, while it was deemed by our government to have certain inadequacies, was nevertheless seen to be a proper part of our ongoing negotiating process. I was not reprimanded and indeed did not at

any time exceed my instructions as negotiator."

Mr. Kisvinitsky conveyed the Soviet position to Mr. Nitze in late September and ended discussion of the approach.

Although Mr. Nitze left the impression, in his comments, that he had no complaints, sources close to Mr. Rostow said that Mr. Nitze expressed his frustration to Mr. Rostow on Jan. 10 about his inability to win support from within the government on a change in the American negotiating position.

Mr. Rostow then requested a meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and William P. Clark, the national security adviser, to discuss Mr. Nitze's instructions at the talks, which are to resume on Jan. 27.

Unknown to Mr. Rostow, Mr. Clark was working behind the scenes to persuade Mr. Reagan to dismiss Mr. Rostow from his post as director of the Arms Control

and Disarmament Agency, say officials who are unsympathetic to Mr. Rostow.

Mr. Shultz agreed to receive Mr. Rostow at 3:30 P.M. last Wednesday. When Mr. Rostow entered Mr. Shultz's office, he saw that Robert McFarlane, Mr. Clark's senior deputy, was also there, officials said. Mr. Rostow expressed his appreciation for the meeting, saying that he wanted to discuss Mr. Nitze's instructions.

Officials said Mr. Shultz then said the arrangements for preparing the instructions had created a problem and that the president was "uncomfortable" with the situation. His tone of voice led Mr. Rostow to ask if the president wanted him to resign and Mr. Shultz said "yes." He told him that an announcement was planned later that afternoon.

Mr. Rostow agreed to Mr. Shultz's request, and after telling him he would draft a letter of resig-

nation, went back to his office and told two of his staff, "I've just been sacked."

As a result of the sequence of events, Mr. Rostow has told his closest associates that he believes he was dismissed over policy disagreements, that the White House did not want any internal opposition to the decision to stand firm on the zero option.

Mr. Rostow believes that Mr. Nitze, who was even more adamant in seeking to drop the option, and had worked out an unauthorized informal agreement with his Soviet counterpart in Geneva to do just that, was not dismissed because the administration feared that if both had been let go, it would have led to a complete collapse of the negotiations and created major problems in the alliance.

Kenneth Adelman, who was named to replace Mr. Rostow, has been the deputy chief representative to the United Nations.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Heart Patient Operated on Again

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Dr. Barney B. Clark slept comfortably overnight following a successful operation Tuesday to stop severe bleeding, a hospital spokeswoman said Wednesday. But physicians said the procedure reduced Dr. Clark's chances of leaving the hospital this month's end.

In the operation Tuesday, Dr. Clark's third since an artificial heart was implanted Dec. 2, doctors sealed arteries to stop what they called "gushing" nosebleeds. The patient had been suffering persistent nosebleeds that doctors attributed to an anti-coagulant drug he must take to prevent blood clots from forming around his plastic heart.

### Italian Official Holds Wage Talks

ROME (Reuters) — Labor Minister Vincenzo Scotti called in management Wednesday to discuss measures to hold down wages after a one-day general strike Tuesday that was followed by militant workers.

Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani has set Thursday as the deadline for a pay restraint deal that political sources say is vital for the survival of a four-party coalition. Industry sources said that in his talks, Mr. Scotti was to offer plans aimed at holding wage increases to 13 percent in 1983.

Union leaders, buoyed by the success of Tuesday's strike, expressed cautious optimism that a deal could be reached.

### Greece Disrupted by 4-Hour Strike

ATHENS (UPI) — A four-hour strike by Greek workers protesting government-imposed wage freeze brought transportation, communications, government offices, banks and schools to a standstill Wednesday.

Private business was not directly affected by the strike, which was called by the General Confederation of Greek Workers. The workers are protesting the government's decision to freeze salaries and wages for months in a campaign to fight inflation.

### U.S.-Greek Talks on Bases Resume

ATHENS (UPI) — Greece and the United States resumed negotiations Wednesday on an agreement covering the continued operations of U.S. military bases in Greece. Officials said the U.S. side is expected to respond to Greek proposals offered before Christmas.

The main sticking point in the talks appeared to be the amount of money to be paid by the United States in cash or in military hardware. Greek Socialist government has said that if no agreement is reached in these few months, it will close the bases. The United States operates four main bases and several smaller installations in Greece.

### U.S. Court Upholds 'Dual' Penalties

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that convicted criminals can be sentenced to extra time in prison if crimes were committed with a gun or other deadly weapon.

By a 7-2 vote, the justices reinstated Missouri's "armed criminal" law that treats the use of a deadly weapon during a crime as a separate crime — punishable by a separate sentence.

A Missouri state appeals court had ruled that the dual sentence man convicted of robbing at gunpoint violated the U.S. Constitution's protection against multiple prosecutions or multiple punishment for the same offense. The Supreme Court disagreed and ruled cumulative punishment constitutional in cases where the law specifically provides for it.

### For the Record

MOSCOW (AP) — Yuri M. Vorontsov, a specialist on disarmament and U.S. affairs, has been named ambassador to France, the Tass agency reported Wednesday. He replaces Stepan V. Chervonovskiy, who left Paris last month after nine years as Soviet ambassador.

ALGERIA (UPI) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe arrived Wednesday for a four-day stay in Algeria, his first official visit to an Arab country. Mr. Mugabe and President Benjedid Chadli are expected to discuss possible Algerian aid and oil exports to Zimbabwe, Algerian diplomatic sources said.

### No Changes Are Expected In U.S. Position in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

eratons in Washington have concentrated almost entirely on matters of tactics, timing and politics rather than on the basic negotiating position. Judging from interviews with officials at all levels in the relevant agencies, there is every indication of an emerging consensus on the need to work out new proposals, but not now.

In particular, there is a widespread feeling that nothing can be done at this time on the intermediate-range missile talks until after the West German elections March 6. The judgment is that any U.S. move before then would work in favor of the opposition Social Democratic Party, which has been critical of U.S. policies, and against the governing Christian Democrats, who are regarded as more supportive of the Reagan administration.

Officials also have been debating the broader tactical question of the political effect of offering compromises at almost any time. Some officials, particularly those in the Pentagon, say any movement away from Mr. Reagan's insistence on a reduction of both Soviet and U.S. intermediate missiles to zero would legitimize leftist West European attacks on U.S. policy and eliminate support for future deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Other officials, particularly in the State Department, maintain that, unless a compromise is offered at some point, the United States will look intransigent and cause a shift in West European support for the new missile deployment.

Mr. Nitze contends that, in the end, West Europeans will not support deployment, no matter what the United States does, and therefore the United States should try for the only politically realistic solution now — zero for the United States and a sharply reduced number for the Soviet Union.

Thus far, according to State Department and Pentagon officials, West European leaders have been cagey about what they want. Publicly, they have hinted that having no missiles on either the Soviet or the American side is an ideal solution.

The officials, with at least one exception, are not in agreement. Mr. Clark, the president's national security adviser, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, are working on the idea of an interim accord for medium-range missiles.

## In Southern China, a Lesson on Corruption

### Execution of Local Political Official Is Viewed as Warning to Others

By Michael Weisskopf

BEIJING — China's execution of a local Communist Party official for graft involving about \$35,000 in cash and electronic goods appears to be a move to chill mandarins on the make.

The execution Monday of Wang Zhong, for the kind of corruption that might bring a brief prison term for a convicted U.S. politician, was carried out publicly in traditional Chinese style — a single bullet fired into the back of the neck.

On Chinese television Tuesday, Mr. Wang was seen minutes before his death, sitting nervously in a heavy wooden chair with his hands manacled behind him. Thousands

of spectators circled him in the open field in the province of Guangdong, as a judge, waving documents, shouted the execution order.

The picture then changed to the cash and hundreds of wristwatches, radios and tape recorders that he was convicted of embezzling.

Mr. Wang, 56, once the chief party leader of a county in Guangdong, was the first official to be executed under the government's latest anti-corruption campaign.

The party newspaper, the People's Daily, hailed his punishment as of "immense satisfaction to the people."

"This strict but justified verdict," it said in a front-page editorial Tuesday, "serves as a heavy

blow and stern warning to criminals who have furiously sabotaged the socialist economy."

Since the well-publicized war on venality opened in March 1982, the Chinese government contends that it has uncovered more than 136,000 cases of "economic crime," a euphemism for old-fashioned scams.

Among grafters caught thus far have been the "cement king" of southern China, who took \$80,000 in kickbacks for parceling out rationed building materials; trade officials who accepted 17 Swiss watches while traveling abroad; the whole Communist Party committee of one factory, implicated in a \$15 million smuggling racket; power company figures known as the "electric despots," for embezzling \$750,000; and commune bosses who sold \$7,000 worth of spoiled rice seedlings to poor peasants.

The investigations have resulted in relatively light penalties for convicted offenders and have carefully detoured around the top party echelons, despite reports of widespread graft committed by the relatives of national leaders.

For skeptics who have watched previous governments decimate their political adversaries in the name of "clean government," the current campaign has been seen as a classic case of "only sweating at flies, not at tigers."

Diplomats noted, however, that the Wang execution seemed politically colorless.

As top party leader in Haifeng

from 1979 to 1981 and later promoted to a high-level prefectural post, Mr. Wang had been a rising political star since the moderates now running China seized power in the late 1970s.

Like other Guangdong cadres, however, he was unable to resist the easy temptations — "sugar-coated bullets" in the Communist parlance — offered by the rampant smuggling of goods into China from Hong Kong.

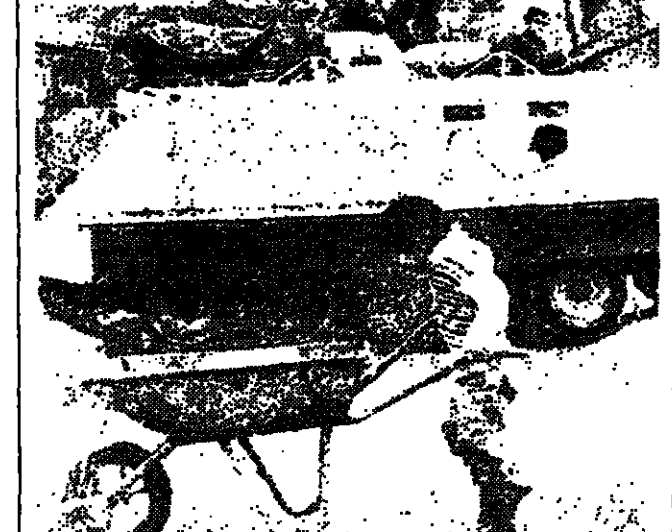
Fulfilling his duties, Mr. Wang made sure the contraband was seized and carefully stored in warehouses dotting his county, the People's Daily said.

But, the paper continued, he also raided the warehouses for his own gain, taking 263 wristwatches, 17 electric recorders, electric fans, television sets and other items valued at \$29,000.

Mr. Wang also accepted bribes from people in his county — \$6,000 in cash and appliances — in exchange for permission to travel to Hong Kong.

"The law," the paper said, "will be enforced strictly and impartially on criminals who sabotage the economy, no matter who they are, no matter where they work and no matter what their position."

For Western diplomats, the execution was a convincing measure of the government's seriousness, if not a case of waving flies with sledgehammers. And, as one envoy said, "It's a nice little footnote for a human rights report on China."



WET WORK — A Palestinian boy makes his way along a rain-flooded street in the Chatila refugee camp in Beirut. Italian soldiers, at rear, are part of the three-nation peacekeeping force still in Lebanon.

## Shamir Insists Israel Needs Lebanon Posts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Wednesday that Israel would insist on having its own personnel operate early-warning stations in Lebanon, perhaps for a number of years.

Interviewed on Israeli radio, Mr. Shamir said the stations were needed to warn Israel of hostile forces entering Lebanon.

Speaking after five hours of talks during the past two days with the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, Mr. Shamir said the Israeli presence at the monitoring stations would be "temporary. There is a possibility that it will last until a peace treaty is signed between Israel and Lebanon, or there is a possibility of it lasting a number of years."

Israeli newspapers reported that Syria and Lebanon strongly objected to Israel manning the stations, and that Mr. Habib was proposing that Americans run them.

But Mr. Shamir said, "We are not talking about American soldiers, we are talking of a temporary Israeli presence."

He said, "We have not made this demand and included this condition in the security arrangements in order to abandon it."

Israeli newspapers reported that Mr. Habib's talks in Jerusalem focused on Israel's demand to operate an early-warning station on Jebel Barouk, a mountain peak southeast of Beirut that is more than 6,000 feet (1,800 meters) high.

Mr. Habib reportedly countered the Israeli demand with a proposal that Americans man the station, under a precedent set when Israel relinquished the Sinai Desert to Egypt and handed over an electronic warning station to U.S. civilians.

The newspaper Ha'aretz reported that a U.S.-manned station could guard Israel's northern border against Syrian troop movements and also could monitor the southern flank of the Soviet Union.

Other issues in Mr. Habib's talks were Israel's demand for full normalization of relations, including a liaison office in Beirut, and the future role of United Nations forces in southern Lebanon.

President Ronald Reagan sent Mr. Habib to the Middle East last week to try to speed up formal Israeli-Lebanese talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, which Israel invaded June 6 to smash Palestine Liberation Organization forces north of its border. Thousands of PLO fighters were forced to evacuate Beirut in August, but thousands more remain behind Syrian lines in northern and eastern Lebanon.

Negotiations resume Thursday

## Hanoi Offers Cease-Fire to Beijing And Repatriation of 35 Chinese

United Press International

BANGKOK — Vietnam has offered China a two-week cease-fire starting Feb. 5 along the two nations' troubled border for Tet, the Lunar New Year celebrated in both countries, Vietnamese radio said Wednesday.

The broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said Hanoi last week also offered to repatriate 35 Chinese "who illegally intruded into the territorial waters of Vietnam" last year.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry made the cease-fire proposal

## China Bans Some U.S. Imports After Curbs

By Christopher S. Wren

BEIJING — China announced Wednesday that it was banning further purchases of U.S. cotton, soybeans and chemical fibers this year, in a clear retaliation against unilateral curbs imposed on Chinese textiles by the Reagan administration.

Shen Jueren, the director of the Foreign Trade Administration, was further quoted as saying that China would also reduce its planned imports of other U.S. agricultural products, but did not specify which ones.

The announcement, circulated by Xinhua, came four days after Washington imposed unilateral restrictions following the failure of the two countries to reach a new agreement controlling Chinese textile exports to the United States.

[In Washington, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Wednesday that the Chinese action would have no effect on the Reagan administration's decision to impose unilateral restrictions, Reuters reported.]

U.S. Embassy officials declined to comment on the Chinese announcement, which appeared to take them by surprise. Secretary of State George P. Shultz is scheduled

## Party Aide Asks Caution

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet attitudes once the first missile goes in," he said.

Mr. Hunzinger described the remarks of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union in Bonn over the last three days "as total impudence" aimed at frightening Europe. Mr. Gromyko had suggested that deployment of the NATO missiles would increase the chances of war.

"As a European, I'm shocked," he said. "But I'm not afraid of Mr. Gromyko's outbursts and if he uses this tone, we can too."

According to Lothar Rühl, a secretary of state in the West German Defense Ministry who talked to reporters here, the Soviet Union has now deployed 333 mobile SS-20 launchers with 243 of them in range of European targets. The 333 missiles carry 999 nuclear warheads.

## Quality Manpower From Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka & Thailand

We are a well organized recruiting group, a group of government licensed leading recruiting companies of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand having its Middle East liaison office to procure demands of manpower as well as to ensure prompt and efficient service to the prospective employers of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, U.A.E., Qatar, Muscat (Oman), Libya, Malaysia and in any countries of the world.

We can supply you most efficient, reliable, hard working quality and cost effective workforce in all categories with time guarantee and maximum back-up facilities.

If you need multinational workforce and if you prefer to bring your multinational workforce through 'ONE' well organized recruiting group and if you have ready block visa of any categories of workers to bring from above Asian country/countries or your block visa is under process or you are expediting a project or you need a permanent arrangement to handle your regular manpower requirements from above country/countries, let us put our technology to serve for you. Resident representative for Bangladesh company and resident representative for companies of other countries are available at your beck and call, kindly telex or write to:

Multinational Recruitment Group, P.O. Box 2919, Tlx 401969, Tel: 660 1294, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.  
Associates and Offices in Bangkok, Bombay, Colombo, Dhaka, Islamabad, Karachi, London, Manila and New Delhi.

**IN ABU DHABI THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLERS STAY INTER-CONTINENTAL**

Situated next to the new diplomatic and government complex, the Abu Dhabi Inter-Continental Hotel provides incomparable facilities including a health club, lighted tennis courts and air conditioned squash courts. Fully equipped businessman's centre, convention and meeting facilities up to 1,000.

Hotel Abu Dhabi Inter-Continental, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.  
Telephone: 363777 Telex: 23160 IN HOT EM

There are also Inter-Continental Hotels in Al Ain, Amman, Bahrain, Dubai, Kabul, Karachi, Lahore, Madinah, Muscat, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Riyadh, Telf, and 80 other great Hotels around the world.



## '82 Bugging Is Alleged By Ireland

### Ruling Party Rebels Were Reputed Target

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DUBLIN** — The Irish government charged Wednesday that police were involved in unauthorized bugging of politicians during the rule of Prime Minister Charles Haughey.

A cabinet meeting, which was called to examine charges that the telephone of two journalists had been bugged under the Haughey government, broke up at 2:30 A.M. Wednesday, 16 hours after it began. Justice Minister Michael Noonan said later that it was revealed in the meeting that in a separate incident last fall a police tape recorder had been used to bug a political conversation.

The taped conversation was transcribed using facilities of the Garda, or police, the minister said.

The wiretapping was aimed at discrediting members of the Fianna Fail party who tried unsuccessfully in October, to oust Mr. Haughey from the leadership of the party, Justice Department sources told United Press International.

One of the dissidents, George Colley, said last year that he had been told of a bugging operation against him during the rule of Fianna Fail. A Fine Gael-Labor coalition headed by Garret FitzGerald ousted Fianna Fail after elections in November.

Mr. Noonan confirmed that police had been involved in monitoring conversations by politicians and said the government would study the matter.

Mr. Haughey, now the opposition leader, denied Wednesday any knowledge of the bugging, saying he earlier had denied that his government ordered a tap of the journalists' telephones.

"Neither I nor my government would countenance abuses of this kind," Mr. Haughey said in a radio interview. He called for an immediate judicial inquiry.

Under Irish law, the justice minister must clear any telephone-tapping by the police. This permission has been sought in the past to monitor the telephones of groups including Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army.

Newspapers here reported last week that authorization to tap the telephones of two Dublin political correspondents, Geraldine Kennedy of The Sunday Press and Bruce Arnold of The Irish Independent, was signed by Mr. Haughey's justice minister, Sean Doherty. Mr. Doherty declined comment Wednesday.

Referring to the charges made by Mr. Noonan, a cabinet spokesman said Wednesday: "It was confirmed early this morning that a miniature tape recorder — not involving telephone-tapping — was sought from the Garda and subsequently returned together with a tape of a political conversation which was transcribed using Garda facilities."

The government did not say who requested the recorder from police. The cabinet session failed to produce confirmation of the telephone taps on the two journalists.

But the Irish Press, quoting informed sources, said there was evidence the eavesdropping operation affected a number of politicians and journalists and was more extensive than at first believed.

Newspapers said that taps on the two journalists were authorized by the previous government, but other operations were not. There was no official comment on these reports from the police or Justice Ministry.

The wiretapping was said to have been carried out over a six-month period. Miss Kennedy last year wrote several articles on Fianna Fail finances and dissidents within Fianna Fail.

Mr. Arnold, one of Ireland's top political columnists, is a close confidant of Mr. FitzGerald.

## Uganda Retracts Theft Charges in Amin Aide Case

United Press International

**KAMPALA, Uganda** — The government has withdrawn charges of robbery and theft against Robert Astles, an aide of former President Idi Amin, only minutes before a judge was due to give his verdict.

Mr. Astles, 62, a British-born Ugandan citizen, had been on trial before Kampala's chief magistrate since August for acts allegedly committed in September 1976, while he was head of the Ugandan dictator's anti-ambiguity unit. He pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Following the announcement Tuesday, for which the prosecution gave no explanation, Mr. Astles was returned to Luzira Prison.

He is under a government detention which allows for his imprisonment indefinitely without any charges being brought.

## Angola Rebels Claim Destruction of Bridge

United Press International

**LISBON** — Angolan guerrillas say they recently destroyed a bridge on the Benguela railroad and warned Portugal against providing military aid to the Angolan government.

In a communiqué Tuesday, the National Union for Angola's Total Independence, or UNITA, said it forced troops to abandon positions on the Save River and destroyed the bridge Jan. 13.



New recruits from Corinto, northern El Salvador, beside signs landing a current offensive there by the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the leading leftist group.

## U.S. Ambassador Says El Salvador Will Be Certified to Receive Aid

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

**SAN SALVADOR** — U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton says the Reagan administration "should" and "will" certify El Salvador's government as eligible for more than \$200 million in U.S. military and economic aid this year.

U.S. officials here said Tuesday that the certification, due by law within the next week, would be issued Friday in Washington.

The president is required to certify to Congress twice a year that the government it backs in El Salvador is making progress in human rights, social and economic reforms and the prosecution of Salvadoran soldiers who allegedly murdered U.S. citizens.

Only "very strong" evidence to the contrary could prevent the certification from being made, Mr. Hinton said in an interview Monday. The alternative, he said, would be a probable defeat for the Salvadoran government in its war with leftist insurgents.

"Surely," Mr. Hinton said, "any president or any administration that thinks it would be a disaster if this country was taken over by a totalitarian Marxist regime is going to hesitate a long time and the evidence would have to be very strong before he decides not to certify."

Mr. Hinton's remarks came at a time when the Salvadoran government found itself in an especially delicate military situation.

A mutiny by a regional commander that ended last week has left the military high command, long cultivated by Washington, in disarray. A major reshuffling of senior officers is expected shortly.

Moreover, the guerrillas have launched an offensive from northern and particularly eastern strongholds, and thousands of government troops are reportedly being moved into combat. Mr. Hinton suggested that the guerrilla offensive seems to be timed to coincide with the certification.

Meanwhile, El Salvador is being encircled by 16 U.S. delegations to make their own judgments about the government's human rights record, the war effort and Washington's support for it.

Mr. Hinton, a senior Foreign Service officer with an exceptional degree of autonomy in his post, made it clear that he divides the certification process. He indicated that he believes there is little choice as the law stands but to give the Salvadoran government the administration's approval if that is the only way to keep vital aid flowing.

Mr. Hinton was also critical of Congress for recent cutbacks in aid he saw as already inadequate.

Congressional failure to pass \$35 million in supplemental military assistance and a cut of \$53 million for El Salvador from Mr. Reagan's aid plan for the Caribbean will "give the guerrillas more hope," Mr. Hinton said.

Some of the congressmen who were responsible for the certification law were among the official visitors to El Salvador in the past few days.

They expressed interest in writing a tougher law that might include a requirement compelling the Salvadoran government to enter negotiations of some sort with the left.

Mr. Hinton declined to address the question of negotiations at any length. But Salvadoran officials have made it clear that they remain unwilling to talk with the insurgents for any purpose other than bringing them into the electoral process.

Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, gave the basic rationale for the certification process when he said that nobody in Congress wants to see a Marxist takeover, but that "nobody wants to be a party" to human rights abuses.

But he said other critics of administration policy have acknowledged following the two previous certifications, in January and July last year, that the law as it stands leaves Congress little room to dispute the presidential assertion of progress, outside of an unlikely

majority vote for a complete cutoff of aid.

On the certification question of whether this government is "making a concerted and significant effort to comply with internationally recognized human rights," the debate in many cases has been reduced to disputes over casualty counts.

All the counts conducted by human rights groups and by the U.S. Embassy show a decline in deaths attributed to political violence from 1981 to 1982. But whether that is the result of less killing or less reporting is disputed.

The lowest figure for deaths attributable to political violence was compiled by the embassy from press reports. It calculated 2,722 such deaths in 1982, as opposed to 5,331 in 1981. The legal aid office of San Salvador's archdiocese gave the highest estimate, 5,399 civilian

deaths among government forces. This compared with about 13,300 in 1981.

Another issue covered by the certification rule is the investigation into the murders of four American churchwomen in December 1980 and of two U.S. agrarian reform advisers in January 1981. Setbacks have recently been noted in both.

In the first case, the trial of five National Guardsmen accused of killing the churchwomen has been stalled by legal procedures. Lawyers for the victims' families do not expect it to begin until this summer.

In the case of the agrarian reform advisers, a key suspect, an army lieutenant with close ties to the assembly president, Roberto d'Aubuisson, was released on Oct. 29 for lack of evidence and is back on active duty.

The Nicaraguans, meanwhile, have registered numerous protests that exile groups, backed by the CIA and operating out of Honduras, are responsible for cross-border raids to blow up bridges, ambush Nicaraguan military and disrupt agriculture.

A Nicaraguan Embassy official in Washington responded Tuesday to the Pentagon announcement by saying it was "not the proper time" for the exercise and that the United States and Honduras should avoid "threats of any type or activities that could increase tension in the region."

Last fall, some U.S. officials described Big Pine as designed in part to intimidate the Sandinist government and affect the rapid buildup of the Nicaraguan military with the help of Soviet-made weapons and Cuban military advisers.

Colonel Williams said Tuesday: "We're not trying to intimidate anyone."

One State Department official said, "You could interpret this way: Here you have a young democracy in Honduras threatened by a military buildup. ... The Hondurans have asked for our support, and we have given it to them."

In another development Tuesday, José Francisco Cardenal, a prominent exile leader opposed to the Sandinist regime, said in Miami that he and close associates have formed a new political and military group seeking to foment rebellion from inside Nicaragua. He said the exile organization has "tens of thousands" of supporters and is operating under the name Nicaraguan Insurrectional Front.

Other deaths:

Arturo Illia, 62, president of Argentina from 1963 until he was deposed by a military coup in 1966, Tuesday in Córdoba, Argentina.

George L. Killian, 81, a former president of the American President Lines shipping company and a leading figure in Democratic Party politics, Sunday in Stanford, California.

Hans Christensen, 58, a silversmith whose work is in the collections of the Vatican and five European royal families, Sunday in Henrietta, New York.

Bill Bonafant, 70, who set an American record of 4 minutes 8.7 seconds for the mile run in 1933, and a world mark of 3 minutes 48.8 seconds for the 1,500 meters in 1934, Monday in Princeton, New Jersey.

Last June, Mr. Heidelberg told a meeting of the President's Cancer Panel that the U.S. economic situation is causing "cutthroat" competition for research grants among leading U.S. scientists. He suggested that funding agencies should limit the amount an individual scientist may receive because some scientists are awarded amounts disproportionate to the value of their work.

**AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER**

Trading second-hand publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, dramatic, scholarly and religious works etc. The authors welcomed! Send in free booklet \$3.95. Vantage Press 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**

For Life, Academic & Work Experience. You may qualify for BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S OR DOCTORATE. Send detailed resume for a free evaluation. PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY 10200 Westview Blvd. (947), Emeryville, CA 94608 U.S.A.

## Feminist Leader in U.S. Indicted for Murder

By Judith Cummings

New York Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — The president of the California branch of the National Organization for Women was indicted Tuesday in a New Orleans suburb in the robbery and murder of a bar patron 17 years ago.

The indictment was returned against Ginny Foat, 41, after one of her former husbands, John Sidote, appeared before a grand jury in Jefferson Parish. The Louisiana authorities had said the case depended on his testimony.

Mrs. Foat issued a statement in Los Angeles saying, "I believe with all my heart that a political climate of violence and degradation of women is in a test stage, with me as its first victim."

In New Orleans, District Attorney John Mamoulides said Mr. Sidote would be granted immunity from prosecution in return for testifying.

Mr. Sidote told the authorities earlier that Mrs. Foat played a role in the 1965 slaying of Moises Chayo, a 62-year-old Argentine businessman visiting New Orleans. According to the Jefferson Parish authorities, Mr. Sidote said that he and Mrs. Foat, working as a bartender and waitress, robbed Mr. Chayo of \$1,400 before he was beaten to death with a tire iron.

Mrs. Foat was arrested Jan. 11 by the Los Angeles police on a six-year-old fugitive warrant. At a court hearing she was denied bail. Mrs. Foat was then returned to the women's jail here to await a hearing Feb. 11 in her fight against extradition.

Her arrest produced outrage and charges of political harassment in feminist and liberal political circles in California.

Sheriff Harry Lee of Jefferson Parish said Tuesday that Mrs. Foat's identity and whereabouts were brought to the attention of the Louisiana authorities early this month by a national board member of the feminist organization, Shelly Mandell, who was screening Mrs. Foat's background for a possible nomination to the Los Angeles Human Relations Commission.

Sheriff Lee said Mrs. Mandell had described Mrs. Foat by her maiden name, Virginia Gallozzo, the name on the fugitive warrant. "When we put Virginia Gallozzo into the computer, it lit," he said. "It also gave her aliases — Virginia Foat, Fank, Folk, Folke."

Mr. Sidote had been convicted and served four years in a Nevada prison for another murder that he said he and Mrs. Foat committed in 1965 at Lake Tahoe. He said they had robbed a casino patron, Donald Fitting, whose body was found later.

The authorities said they had had no suspects in either the New Orleans or the Lake Tahoe murder until Mr. Sidote confessed to the police in upstate New York in 1977.

after he was arrested on assault charges.

His former wife, meanwhile, had been arrested on a Nevada fugitive warrant. By this time she had remarried and was living with her new husband, Raymond Foat. A Nevada judge dismissed the charges.

Mrs. Foat, returning to the Los Angeles area, became active in NOW. She was elected state president in 1981.

The Ginny Foat Defense Committee, which was formed last week, said she became active in the Los Angeles chapter of NOW in 1977, was soon elected a vice president and in 1979 organized NOW's annual national conference.

By 1980 she was working in the Illinois campaign for the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution and had been elected a delegate to the Democratic national convention for Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

## Psychiatry Reacts to Hinckley Case

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Using the acquittal of John W. Hinckley Jr. as its springboard, the American Psychiatric Association recommended Wednesday that defendants found not guilty by reason of insanity be subject to possible imprisonment after they are no longer deemed insane.

Under the proposal, such a person could be made to serve the same sentence as a sane person convicted of the same crime.

Mr. Hinckley, who shot and wounded President Ronald Reagan and three others, was acquitted June 21 and remains confined at St. Elizabeths Hospital, a Washington mental institution, until a judge orders that he be freed.

In the uproar that followed Mr. Hinckley's trial, 26 bills were discussed or introduced in Congress to restrict the insanity defense.

There was criticism of Judge Barrington D. Parker's instructions

that the jury could convict Mr. Hinckley only if the government had proved he was sane at the time of the shootings. And there was widespread carping about the quality of psychiatric testimony in insanity trials.

The psychiatric group, whose manual of mental disorders was a virtual textbook at Mr. Hinckley's trial, said it was particularly concerned about insanity acquittals of people charged with violent crimes.

"The dangerousness" of insanity acquittes who have perpetrated violence has already been demonstrated," the group said. "Their future dangerousness need not be inferred. It may be assumed, at least for a reasonable period of time."

The group said modern psychiatric treatment in hospitals emphasizes reduction of the symptoms of mental illness, which does not necessarily mean a cure has been achieved. That means treat-

ment often is required after a patient is released.

"There can be no public guarantee," the statement said. To protect the public, any defendant released should be carefully supervised and made to undergo outpatient treatment, it said. If that is not available, it added, the person should not be freed.

**Afghan Quake Killed 515**

United Press International

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan** — Western diplomats, quoting official Afghan reports, said 515 people were killed and 2,690 injured in the Dec. 16 earthquake in Afghanistan. Shortly after the quake, Kabul Radio reported that six coal miners had been killed. The diplomats said Tuesday that the official Afghan news agency Bakhtar also reported Jan. 12 that 6,994 houses were destroyed and 29,241 cattle were killed.

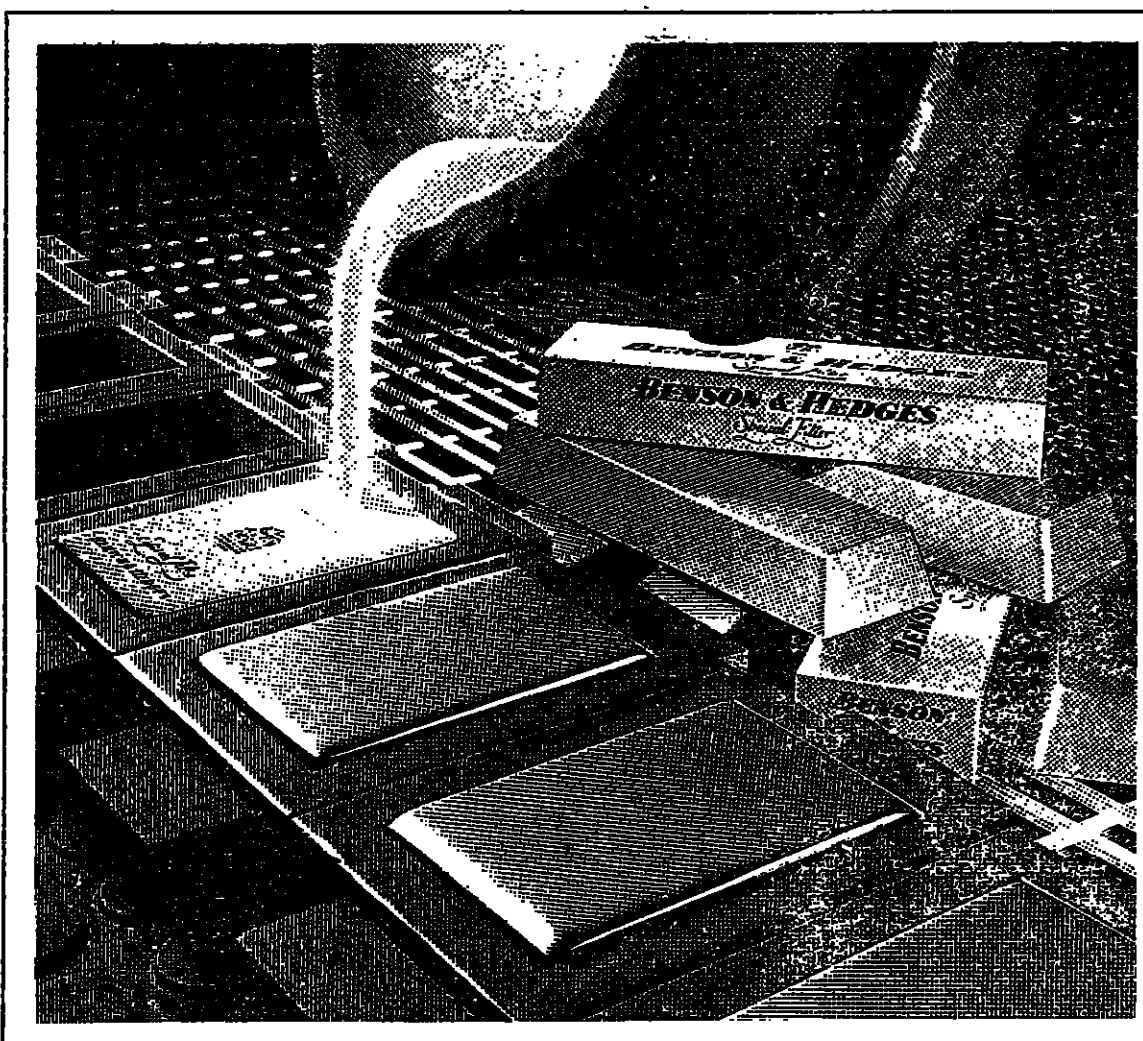
## IN ATHENS, THE MOST DEMANDING TRAVELLERS STAY WITH US.

The most experienced travellers are naturally the most discerning.

Wherever they travel, their experience leads them to select only those hotels which offer a combination of superb location, the most comprehensive and luxurious facilities, and impeccable service.

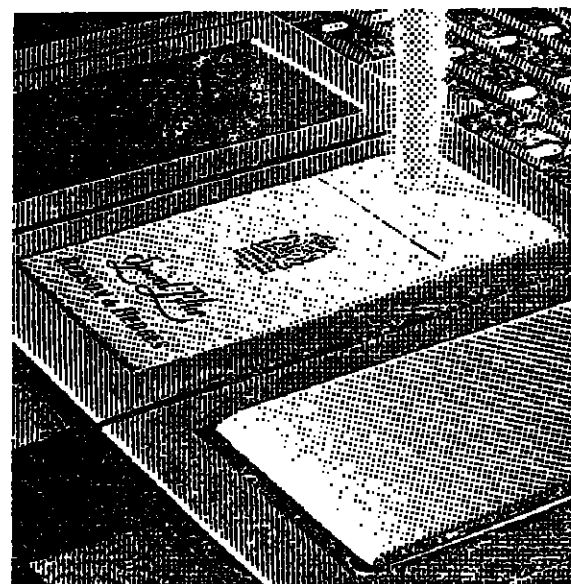
In addition, the Hotel Athenaeum possesses the unrivalled technical facilities no less than the expertise necessary to provide trouble-free conventions or conferences in Athens' finest meeting place.

**HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL**  
89-93, Syngrou Avenue, Athens, 405. Telephone: 902-3666.  
Telex: 22-1554.



Discover gold

**Benson & Hedges Special Filter**  
The world's finest taste in cigarettes



Created and perfected by the House of Benson & Hedges



## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

## DEPUTY MANAGING DIRECTOR

A New York stock exchange listed, company with over 1 billion dollars in annual revenue, is looking for a unique individual to fill this senior executive position in one of its largest overseas operations.

Likely candidates will possess the following qualifications:

- Business management experience with prior specific responsibilities for profit and loss of significant sized operations.
- Experience in management of large work forces and management development.
- Demonstrated success in dealing with governmental entities and maintaining good relationships with high officials.
- Ability and interest in directing and prioritizing efforts within new business development activities.
- Willingness to re-locate to Saudi Arabia.
- Experience and demonstrated success at working at all levels of the government and direct responsibility in the Middle East.
- Arabic speaking capability highly desirable but not essential for the right candidate.

The executive compensation package is among the best offered by US firms doing business in the Middle East with excellent living and working conditions and benefits. We are looking for a candidate with a long term career objective.

This important position is challenging, financially rewarding, and has excellent visibility for further advancement for the right candidate, within this fast growing and successful company.

Please send resume with salary history in confidence to: Box 033847, IHT, 63 Long Acre, London WC2.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS S.A.

Société Anonyme, R.C. Luxembourg B18101

Corporate expansion plans require the creation of certain responsibilities within the Group, which is involved in the advanced technology of telecommunications in a number of countries. Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates, all of whom should be demonstrable achievers, ambitious, and fluent in at least one other language than English, for the following posts:

## CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS EXECUTIVE

(Vice-President designate)

It is intended to appoint a suitably qualified candidate experienced in corporate financial public relations world-wide. He will combine a facility for clarity of thought with spoken and written conciseness, and a thorough understanding of the objectives of corporate communications. A certain amount of world-wide travel will be involved. The remuneration package and prospects will be very attractive. Location: Europe.

## CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE

(Vice-President designate)

The ideal candidate will be financially and commercially oriented with some years of experience in the acquisition department of an investment/merchant bank. He will be fully conversant with major stock exchange practices and have good negotiating skills. Above all, his attitude will be positive rather than negative. He will probably have earned an MBA or equivalent degree, be personable, dynamic, and a clear thinker.

The successful candidate will enjoy an exceptional remuneration package. Location: Monaco.

Nationality, sex, and age are not material to the above appointments.

Please address a detailed curriculum vitae together with recent photograph in strictest confidence to:

Executive Vice-President, (Human Resources)  
Box 033850, IHT, 63 Long Acre, London WC2.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS S.A.

Société Anonyme, R.C. Luxembourg B18101

Corporate expansion plans require the creation of certain responsibilities within the Group, which is involved in the advanced technology of telecommunications in a number of countries. Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates, all of whom should be demonstrable achievers, ambitious, and fluent in at least one other language than English, for the following posts:

## RESEARCH &amp; DEVELOPMENT EXECUTIVE

(Vice-President designate)

The successful candidate will be appointed to head the research and development of leading edge technology in telecommunications and allied fields. He will be suitably qualified and be able to demonstrate achievements in competitive high technology environments. A facility to think originally and express himself clearly is as important as the ability to achieve objectives. The remuneration package and prospects will be very attractive. Location: Europe.

## SOFTWARE APPLICATION DESIGN ENGINEERS

Vacancies exist for suitably qualified experienced software design engineers with telecommunications expertise and able to work in high-level languages. Successful candidates will be paid an above average salary and the total remuneration package, geared to results, will be attractive. Location: Europe.

Nationality, sex, and age are not material to the above appointments.

Please address a detailed curriculum vitae together with recent photograph in strictest confidence to:

Executive Vice-President, (Human Resources)  
Box 033848, IHT, 63 Long Acre, London WC2.

An Arab Banking Group planning to open a Branch shortly in the City of London requires

## BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Young and active bank executive with experience of Middle Eastern and the London Markets, fluent in English and Arabic, to be responsible for development of retail, commercial banking services in London and for relations with the Arab countries.

Applications to Box 033843, IHT, 63 Long Acre, London WC2, or Tel.: (01) 628 4200, Ext. 69.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPANY,

brand leaders in their field and the most important supply of decorative accessories to the textile and leather goods industries, looks for a young, dynamic, sales-oriented, intelligent, bilingual candidate, French mother tongue + German and/or English, who wishes to make a sales/marketing career and become

## PRODUCT MANAGER

reporting to the Director

Headquarters in Paris.  
Send handwritten application, CV and photo to:  
SWAROVSKI FRANCE,  
15 Boulevard Poissonnière, 75002 Paris, France

## Soviet Writer Warned Not to Publish in West

By Robert Gillette  
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Roy A. Medvedev, recognized as one of the Soviet Union's foremost historians, said Wednesday that the state prosecutor has warned him to cease publishing his books and articles in the West or face imprisonment.

Mr. Medvedev, 57, said that his numerous historical works and political analyses of the past 14 years were declared to be a "lampoon" of reality constituting "anti-Soviet activity damaging to the interests of the Soviet state."

He said that he was summoned Tuesday to the Moscow offices of the state prosecutor general, where a deputy prosecutor, Oleg A. Sorok, read him a written warning in the presence of an aide and an officer of the KGB security police.

Mr. Medvedev said that he was accused of "fabricating slander" against the Soviet Union and quoted Mr. Sorok as saying, "Either you cease writing such articles and books or we shall put you in jail."

"The leadership has assigned me to warn you to cease hostile activities against us and to engage in socially useful activities," the deputy prosecutor added.

Mr. Medvedev said that he rejected the warning as having no legal or factual basis. In a statement addressed to the Soviet prosecutor general, he said, "I have no motives other than the good of the people... I have no fear of any possible punishment."

The warning to the historian reflects a general tightening of political controls under Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader. In addition to a broad crackdown on dissent, there are signs of mounting pressure on all intellectuals.

Earlier this month, the Communist Party daily, Pravda, called on writers and artists to play a larger role in publicizing the party's achievements, improving its propaganda and resolving "pressing problems of economic and social development."

Writers and artists were told to lend their talents to the new campaign for social discipline and

warned to avoid deviations from party guidelines in art and literature.

"The party has never supported mediocre speculation on the burning issues of the day or any kind of precociousness," Pravda declared.

On Tuesday, Boris Kanyevski, a Soviet mathematician who gathered evidence of discrimination against Jewish applicants to the Soviet Union's leading university went on trial in a Moscow city court, accused of slandering the Soviet state.

Mr. Kanyevski, 37, was one of two authors of an unofficial study indicating that Moscow University's prestigious mathematics department Jewish systematically excluding Jewish applicants by giving them especially difficult entrance examinations.

Mr. Kanyevski and his co-author, Valery Senderov, were arrested last June and have since been held in Moscow prisons pending trial.

Friends of Mr. Kanyevski said that his wife, Liza, was allowed to attend the trial, held Tuesday in a small court building in central Moscow. Soviet law requires such trials to be open to the public, but in keeping with customary practice, police barred Mr. Kanyevski's friends as well as foreign diplomats and journalists on the ground that the courtroom was filled.

Two Western diplomats who succeeded in entering the building said that officials told them repeatedly that no trial was in progress. One court official then conceded that the trial was in fact under way and took them to the entrance of the tiny courtroom to prove that no seats were available before escorting them out of the building.

In 1979, Mr. Kanyevski and Mr. Senderov circulated results of their study to Western journalists, basing it on graduates from six Moscow schools who applied to enter Moscow University's mathematics department. The results showed that students with Jewish names consistently received lower grades on their entrance exams — disqualifying them from admission — even though their grades in school and in national mathematics competitions were consistently superior.



SAVE THE WHALES — A man poured water Wednesday over one of about 90 false killer whales stranded on a beach 180 miles east of Melbourne. A wildlife official said about half the whales had died.

## 2 Detectives Charged In London Shooting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — London police have charged one detective with attempted murder and another with attempted wounding in connection with a police ambush last week in which a man was seriously wounded.

The two detectives, charged Tuesday, were released Wednesday pending a court appearance March 17.

Detective Constable John Jardine, a member of Scotland Yard's Criminal Intelligence Branch, and Peter Finch, a metropolitan detective constable, made no comment during a three-minute bail hearing at Hove Road Magistrates Court.

Mr. Jardine was charged with attempted murder and Mr. Finch with attempted wounding in last Friday's shooting of Stephen Waldorf, 26, a film director who was mistaken for an escaped fugitive on a West London street.

Police have officially described the shooting as a "tragic case of mistaken identity."

The two policemen, both 37, have been suspended from duty with pay. A third officer remains suspended pending further inquiries, police said.

Mr. Waldorf was hit by at least five bullets in the police ambush and also suffered a fractured skull when, according to one witness, he was pistol-whipped by a policeman after the ambush. Mr. Waldorf was reported to be improving Wednesday and no longer in critical condition, officials at St. Stephen's Hospital said.

Police were hunting David Martin, who escaped from a cell in a court on Dec. 24 after he was accused of the attempted murder of a policeman, firearms offenses and robbery. A woman in the car with Mr. Waldorf was a friend of the wanted man.

The shooting has raised an outcry in Britain, where policemen are unarmed except in special circumstances and are directed to fire only when in danger or to protect members of the public.

Home Secretary William Whitelaw, the cabinet minister responsible for law enforcement, told Parliament on Monday the shooting was grave and disturbing and said nothing like it should happen again. He said there would be a full investigation with "no cover-up, no whitewash."

The judge of the Montgomery County Common Pleas Court will formally pass the sentence at a later date.

Mr. Buehl, 25, who denied he had committed the murders, was convicted on three counts each of murder in the first and third degree, burglary, weapons charges and several lesser offenses in connection with the slayings last July in the Crosses' mansion.

## U.S., Europe Prelates End Vatican Talks on Anti-Nuclear Position

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — U.S. Roman Catholic bishops and their counterparts from NATO member countries in Europe wound up what amounted to a Vatican disarmament summit Wednesday, examining the American church's sweeping condemnation of nuclear war.

"The bishops reaffirmed the responsibility and the moral authority of the church concerning problems of war and peace," a communiqué said. The statement was issued in French and English by the Holy See and the bishops of the United States and Western Europe present at the meeting.

In the face of the threats of the present time to life, to basic human values and to the survival of peoples, it seemed necessary for the episcopal conferences which are especially involved, though in different ways, in the problems of nuclear armament to act in concert in order to be informed about the realities experienced in different countries," the statement said.

Specifically, it said the bishops discussed the scriptural and theological foundations of the church's teachings on war and peace, questions on the use of nuclear weapons, the relationship of nuclear and conventional arms, the morality of deterrence and the political context of the arms race.

"The participants expressed the desire to continue the dialogue in order to understand better the urgent issues which violence and threats of aggression place before consciences," the statement said.

The U.S. bishops and their counterparts from Italy, France, West Germany, Scotland and England met Wednesday for the second and last day of a closed-door conference sponsored by the Vatican to provide an exchange of ideas on the proposed pastoral letter.

Drafted at a Catholic conference in Washington in November, the 25,000-word letter will be submitted to the U.S. Episcopal Conference for formal adoption.

The draft document condemns any intent or threat to use nuclear weapons and said that even possessing them as a deterrent can be tolerated only if steps are being taken toward mutual disarmament.

Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin of Chicago, a leader of the anti-nuclear effort, said Tuesday that the document may be amended "to affirm the right to self-defense that individuals and nations possess."

But he said no substantive changes could be expected and that any opposition voiced at the Vatican conference "won't significantly affect American bishops in their strong anti-nuclear stance."

"Our position is the same as that expressed by the Holy Father to the United Nations in June, namely, that deterrence is not an end in itself but a means to an end, and that it is morally acceptable only in this qualified sense," he said.

Asked if they would change the document if the bishops from Western Europe disagreed with them, the archbishop said, "There are many factors that will be taken into consideration, but in the final analysis, the last revision is in the hands of our national hierarchy."

The U.S. bishops and their counterparts from Italy, France, West Germany, Scotland and England met Wednesday for the second and last day of a closed-door conference sponsored by the Vatican to provide an exchange of ideas on the proposed pastoral letter.

Drafted at a Catholic conference in Washington in November, the 25,000-word letter will be submitted to the U.S. Episcopal Conference for formal adoption.

The draft document condemns any intent or threat to use nuclear weapons and said that even possessing them as a deterrent can be tolerated only if steps are being taken toward mutual disarmament.

Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin of Chicago, a leader of the anti-nuclear effort, said Tuesday that the document may be amended "to affirm the right to self-defense that individuals and nations possess."

But he said no substantive changes could be expected and that any opposition voiced at the Vatican conference "won't significantly affect American bishops in their strong anti-nuclear stance."

"Our position is the same as that expressed by the Holy Father to the United Nations in June, namely, that deterrence is not an end in itself but a means to an end, and that it is morally acceptable only in this qualified sense," he said.

Asked if they would change the document if the bishops from Western Europe disagreed with them, the archbishop said, "There are many factors that will be taken into consideration, but in the final analysis, the last revision is in the hands of our national hierarchy."

The U.S. bishops and their counterparts from Italy, France, West Germany, Scotland and England met Wednesday for the second and last day of a closed-door conference sponsored by the Vatican to provide an exchange of ideas on the proposed pastoral letter.

Drafted at a Catholic conference in Washington in November, the 25,000-word letter will be submitted to the U.S. Episcopal Conference for formal adoption.

The draft document condemns any intent or threat to use nuclear weapons and said that even possessing them as a deterrent can be tolerated only if steps are being taken toward mutual disarmament.

Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin of Chicago, a leader of the anti-nuclear effort, said Tuesday that the document may be amended "to affirm the right to self-defense that individuals and nations possess."

But he said no substantive changes could be expected and that any opposition voiced at the Vatican conference "won't significantly affect American bishops in their strong anti-nuclear stance."

"Our position is the same as that expressed by the Holy Father to the United Nations in June, namely, that deterrence is not an end in itself but a means to an end, and that it is morally acceptable only in this qualified sense," he said.

Asked if they would change the document if the bishops from Western Europe disagreed with them, the archbishop said, "There are many factors that will be taken into consideration, but in the final analysis, the last revision is in the hands of our national hierarchy."

The U.S. bishops and their counterparts from Italy, France, West Germany, Scotland and England met Wednesday for the second and last day of a closed-door conference sponsored by the Vatican to provide an exchange of ideas on the proposed pastoral letter.

Drafted at a Catholic conference in Washington in November, the 25,000-word letter will be submitted to the U.S. Episcopal Conference for formal adoption.

The draft document condemns any intent or threat to use nuclear weapons and said that even possessing them as a deterrent can be tolerated only if steps are being taken toward mutual disarmament.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



## Hambros Bank Limited

## Merchant Bank Executive (France)

We are seeking a young energetic international banker to assist in maintaining and developing our operations in France.

The successful applicant is likely to be a graduate, age 26-32, with some English background or education, and with several years sound international banking experience, some of this time spent working in France. A thorough professional knowledge of the language and commercial life in France is of particular importance.

Responsibility will be to develop and maintain business in all the areas of activity carried out by a fully integrated merchant bank. After an initial period in London, the work will be concentrated in France, and will involve a considerable amount of travel.

An excellent salary and fringe benefits will be provided for the right person.

Please apply, enclosing a detailed curriculum vitae to: R. Peat Esq., Hambros Bank Limited, 16 Place Vendôme, 75001 PARIS, FRANCE.

## JACK-UP BARGE MASTERS AND CHIEF ENGINEERS

## SAUDI ARABIA

## Barge Chief Engineer

£19,300

Responsibilities will include directing the operation and maintenance of all propulsion and auxiliary machinery aboard diesel electric craft with 1500 HP MT 1300 main engines, as well as 1 x 1 megawatt Schottel units with 1 x P propellers.

## Jack-up Barge Master

£29,500

The main duties will be the command and control of a barge equipped with wind self-propelled maintenance and production jack-up barges from one offshore site to another. Barge masters will have overall responsibility for the crew, equipment, operation and stability of barges.

This position requires ten to fifteen years experience in the marine industry including five years as a master of a diesel motor tug or which must have been on self-propelled jack-up barges engaged in offshore and inland operations.

Applicants must be of equivalent grade to a UK DPM Master for Foreign Trade First Class, Speak Arabic

and/or a BSc in Nautical Science would be desirable. Ref: IHT BM 15.

## Barge Chief Engineer

£19,300

Responsibilities will include directing the operation and maintenance of all propulsion and auxiliary machinery aboard diesel electric craft with 1500 HP MT 1300 main engines, as well as 1 x 1 megawatt Schottel units with 1 x P propellers.

To qualify for this position, applicants must have ten years marine maintenance and operation experience and hold a valid equivalent UK DPM Chief Engineer motor license. Speak Arabic and/or BSc in marine engineering would be desirable. Ref: IHT BCE 15.

The benefits provided are excellent and in addition to attractive salaries include special work schedule leave arrangements, company paid air fares, open-ended employment contracts, usual overseas tax allowances and comprehensive free medical care.

Please write or telephone for an application form stating reference to: Webb Whitley Associates Limited, International Recruitment Consultants, 48 Kensington High Street, London, W8 5ED. Telephone: 01-477 6596, Telex: 602550.



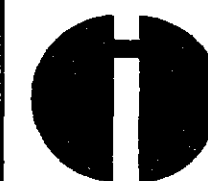
## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Technical Writers/Authors/Proof-Readers  
Technical Translators German/English  
Programmers  
Software Engineers  
Computer Experts

free-lance, part-time, full-time

for exciting new computer project.  
Ex-service personnel and dependants welcome.  
Applicants should be located in Germany. Short curriculum required.

Please write directly to:  
H. Werner Krause, President  
Olympia Werke AG  
D-2940 Wilhelmshaven, Germany.



Olympia International  
INFORMATION- UND KOMMUNIKATIONSSYSTEME



## STYLE

## Lagerfeld Makes Chanel Design Debut

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

Paris — For the first time since the death of the famous Mademoiselle in 1971, the house of Chanel has turned over its couture collection to a designer of world-wide reputation, Karl Lagerfeld.



Karl Lagerfeld with a model wearing one of his premiere interpretations of the classic Chanel suit for spring.

who achieved his fame through his ready-to-wear designs for Chanel and his fur collections for Fendi.

(Before this move, the collections were designed by two former Chanel assistants.) The spring 1983 couture collection will be shown Jan. 25, at 3:30, and the big question in everyone's mind is: "Can Lagerfeld pull it off?"

Seemingly, no two people could be further apart. Chanel was the quintessential Frenchwoman — dark, petite, vital and so totally Parisian that she spent her life between her Rue Cambon salons and

the Hôtel Ritz across the street. Lagerfeld comes from a wealthy German family, started his career in Paris, but recently moved to Monte Carlo from where he commutes to Paris and Rome. In a 400-square-meter (480-square-yard) apartment overlooking the sea, he

"Mademoiselle, Privé," but that's about all that is left of the former Chanel workrooms which have become an immense, elegantly modern studio decorated by Andrée Putman.

"In most people's minds Chanel now means knee-length hemlines and multicolored suits," Lagerfeld added. "But she did much more than that in her life. Chanel has become a bourgeois ideal, a sort of passport to good taste, but I am not interested in this at all. What I like is the Chanel of her youth — amusing, avant-garde, even outrageous, who actually hated the bourgeois."

Asked what he is keeping of the Chanel image, Lagerfeld said: "I don't keep anything, that's the point. It's just the spirit, which I'm trying to adapt, a refinement that is all but forgotten."

"Chanel was first with a lot of things, all very chic," he noted, "which every other designer picked up later, like black and white and navy and white — a crisp, impeccable style known today as very Parisian. Well, she invented it."

A great part of the collection will be in that spirit, Lagerfeld said, as well as tulle and lace dresses for which Chanel was also famous, but which people forgot all about.

But mostly, as Lagerfeld points out: "Chanel invented an attitude, which is more important than details. She was the first to wear an old T-shirt with an immense emerald necklace."

The collection will include about 100 models, with some 50 suits, which Lagerfeld insists he is keeping through changing slightly. "Remember, Chanel was changing all the time. It was only in her last few years that she started repeating herself. But she showed all lengths, even ripped-in waists, as you can see in this 1939 so-called Watteau suit," Lagerfeld said, showing a huge poster, with Chanel looking at an unusually fitted creation of hers.

Lagerfeld also noted that "couture is quite another concept. It is a very refined, very subtle approach to clothes which cater to women with a certain lifestyle. In those clothes the inside is even better than the outside because here, the luxury is for oneself, not to show off."

Asked if he did not feel that his strong personality might clash with Chanel's equally potent image, Lagerfeld said: "No, if I did just that, it would be mediocre because

it would mean I have to give up my own personality, but that's not the case. I can do it because I can do so many other things."

Edmonde Charles-Roux, wife of the French minister of interior, Gaston Deferre, and author of two books on Chanel, believes Lagerfeld could pull it off. "He has couture experience (he worked for Balmain and Patou), and also because there is still a great need for the Chanel style all over the world," she said. "That style could go on forever, on condition it is not boring and repetitious, which, unfortunately, it had become lately."

Actually, Chanel and Lagerfeld are closer than it seems. Lagerfeld is something of a Renaissance man, with an immense culture and interests that go far beyond fashion. He is also a fastidious refined man, who had a valet at the age of four and wears custom-made clothes then orders custom-made luggage to fit his wardrobe, and that includes shoes and shirts. And finally, he is a compulsive worker and a total pro as well as an erudite student of fashion, which he teaches at the University of Vienna.

"But my greatest affinity with Chanel," Lagerfeld said, "is that she was a fashion adventurer — and so am I."



Lagerfeld's couture sketch of the "forgotten" Chanel look: ornaments in short hair, frothy black tulle and bows.

## Socialites and Schoolboys Covet Brazil's New String

By Jean Rafferty  
International Herald Tribune

The bracelet gracing some of the most elegant wrists from Rio to Rome doesn't come from Tiffany, Cartier or Harry Winston. Much less expensive, it is a good-luck string from Brazil called the *Bonfim de Bahia* and unlike an earlier string to come out of Brazil based on the minimum worn by the Amazon natives, this one can, and is, being worn in polite company from international bank boardrooms in New York to French ministerial cocktail parties in Paris to the playing fields of Eton College.

Although 16-year-old French teenage movie idol, Sophie Marceau, and her "La Boum 2" co-star, Pierre Cosso, found theirs on holiday in Ibiza, the authentic good-luck talisman is a ribbon, ordinarily in pink or blue, bought in the Bahia province of Brazil, north of Rio, and imprinted with "Lembrança do Senhor do Bonfim de Bahia," or souvenir of the Saint Bonfim of Bahia.

"The ribbon is the same length as the small statue of the Saint Bonfim, patron saint of Bahia, in the church of Bonfim on the hill of Salvador," says Candida Corbett, wife of a Brazilian diplomat in Paris. In Bahia there are 365 churches, one for every day of the year, and Nossê Senhor is one of the most popular.

The Bahia province traditionally has a large population of African descent and the good-luck tradition of Bonfim has its roots in the African religion of Macumba. "When slaves came to Brazil, they were forbidden to worship their pagan gods, so they gave the same names to Christian saints. Despite his

name, which literally means "good end," Bonfim has been a Catholic from the start," Mrs. Corbett said.

The ribbon's spell is cast when it is wound twice around the recipient's wrist and tied with three knots. As each knot is tied, the wearer makes a wish and, as with all such rituals, the wearer does not reveal the wish until it has been fulfilled.

These wishes only come true when the string rots off the arm, and then must float away in the sea or a flowing river. Not everyone goes to the same lengths as France's publicist, Valerie Herrero, who "chain wore" six or seven ribbons over a period of four years, then mailed each one back to Brazil to be thrown into the ocean.

The catch is that the ribbon lasts only a few days. It soon turns into a grotty gray string which can take months or years to finally fall off. Accessorizing ballgown and tulle with a tell-tale gray string demands a certain panache — something amply possessed by Veronique de Montesquieu, press attaché for the rue de la Paix jeweler, Porray, who wore hers mingled among her other bracelets for a record two-and-a-half-years. Since it fell off a year ago, her first wish, "of a romantic nature," has been fulfilled and she is still optimistic about the remaining two. "I'm very persevering," she says. "My family is descended from Dantargan and we are very determined."

Does it work? Opinions are divided. Valerie Herrero says, "Absolutely. I asked for a love story, and the day after it fell off I met someone at a party — an instant click."

An international banker in New York scored a remarkable success with a distant beauty he had unsuc-

cessfully worshiped from afar. Producer Jerry Raibourn saw his film "Heartaches" win three Genies from the Academy of Canadian Cinema. "One for each knot."

Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès, president of Hermès, wore one for two months after a trip to Brazil. When it fell off he tossed it into the Seine under the Pont Alexandre III. He says his wishes are "long-term ones, but so far everything is going smoothly."

Sophie Canovas maintains the process began "from the moment I put it on. Three knots, three wishes, three successes," she said. After years of searching for a Paris apartment with a garden she finally found one. And her wish to open a boutique in New York showcasing the same luxe bed and bath merchandise (with fabrics designed by her husband, Manuel) from her Place Furstenberg shop, will be fulfilled this spring.

But for Veronique Lopez y Cabello, the ribbon meant nothing but trouble after she acquired two, one for her wrist, the other for her car. "My Cameroon house-boy lost his work papers. I lost my lease and my assistant quit to join the Moonies. I ripped them off in a rage and everything got better."

Some wearers get so used to the string that when it finally does fall off, their wrists feel strangely naked. One leading light of the new French establishment simply replaced hers with a gold bracelet.

Though many chic jewelers offer precious bangles featuring various twists and knots, none traced the origin of those designs to the *Bonfim de Bahia*, although some found the idea an intriguing remedy to help assuage any string withdrawal symptoms.

## For Parties, Children Like Velvet and Lace



At a London tea party (first two photos), and an afternoon party in Paris (right), boys and girls wore velvets and satin.

By Barbara MacLaren  
International Herald Tribune

In London, Paris and New York when children are invited to parties these days they are discarding their sweats and jeans and replacing them with velvets and lace.

It's a ripple effect from the latest "return to elegance" fashion wave, say observers of such crucial fashion/social trends. And it's the well-bred English influence that seems to best reflect the look of this small-scale, though decidedly up-scale, trend in party dressing.

"Children are receptive to what their parents are wearing. They're more fashion conscious than ever," says Dominique Swiden, who, with her sister, Marie-France Cohen, designs a collection of "typically English" classics for the chic Bonpoint children's boutique in Paris.

The sisters make clothes, as they explain it, that "the French imagine English children still wear but they're actually very Victorian, at least in their refinement. Our party dresses are often inspired by Beatrix Potter. In France it has always been very important that one's children look beautiful, even if it means ironing."

In New York, too, there is a new parent-child fashion affinity. As Mel Warren, vice-president, divisional merchandise manager of children's wear, at Saks Fifth Avenue put it: "The whole difference now is sophistication. Kids want to look like their moms. If their mother wears Perry Ellis, Ralph Lauren or Kamali, so do the children."

Valerie Goad, who will open a new shop in London next month, believes in hand-finished quality and traditional fabrics. "Of our great grandmothers' school days — crisp Edwardian sailor suits or long shorts and sprightly white shirts with Peter Pan collars for boys and ruffled printed chints, high-waisted dresses with taffeta sashes and old-fashioned, filled voile pinafores for girls."

French ready-to-wear designer Agnès B., who is now also doing

children's clothes, says: "Children as young as three and four know what they want to wear. When they start school they begin to feel the judgement by others of what they wear. They don't want to stand out at all. They are already sensitive to a certain elegance, but I think taste, good taste, comes from culture and takes a long time to acquire. There is no doubt that little girls are delighted if someone says, 'Your dress is lovely,' or 'How pretty you look,' she says."

So are the parents, according to Dominique Griadem, who designs the collection for Vert Ponce, another source of mini elegance in Paris. "It's the parents who make the final decision as to what their children wear and there is a certain rivalry and also a bit of snobism. They want their children to look as beautiful as the other children and their clothes to be of the same quality. There is inexpensive sportswear around, but everyone knows a pretty dress costs a lot."

At Le Monde des Enfants, where fashion-conscious parents go to get OshKosh overalls and jogging suits, mothers are suddenly asking for fancy dresses, "and spending more money than ever on their children's clothes," the boutique's press attaché said.

Ditto in New York, at Bergdorf Goodman, for example, where store buyers report parents are asking for "special occasion" dresses, "Liberty" lawn prints, mini dresses,

lace or eyelet trim and lacy socks or tights to accessorize the "new sophistication." Several blocks down the street at Lord & Taylor, a spokesperson said: "It's clearly a year for parties with children dressing up in soft colors, classic high-yoked smocked dresses in traditional Liberty patterns — everything with an overall softness."

Contributions by Amanda Grieve, London and Lesley Nonkin, New York.

## Why Not Use a Tangerine for a Soap Dish, Or a Chair for a Table?

By Tish Jett  
International Herald Tribune

Although objects are designed for specific purposes, many can function in myriad ways as diverse, ingenious and amusing as those who possess them.

To discover these unexpected possibilities, we turned to several creative sources for their ideas on using the usual in unusual ways.

Before interior designer Jacques Granges could bring himself to describe his thoughts on the subject, he felt compelled to note the sorts of multi-use abstractions he detests, for example: "I hate to see old flat irons, 'the vapor ones that open at the top,' used as flower vases, or old coffee grinders as lamp stands or

wooden spoked-wheels as a chandelier; it's too irrational."

"When one is using usual things in unusual ways the results should be poetic or amusing," he said.

In his home, instead of putting an antique Turkish rug on the floor, Granges throws it over his bed as a bed cover.

When French architect Michel de Potestad wanted a pumpkin to use as a natural object d'art in a sculpture, he found that a tangerine, which is what many people think it is, he said.

American ready-to-wear designer Mary McFadden, known for her beautiful fabric designs and inventive decorating, had several ideas. "I take the pleated

material I use for my dresses and twist it around pots of orchids," she said.

She has also managed to solve that pesky problem of enormous, conversation-killing floral arrangements on the dining table by turning "gourds, grapefruits, oranges and other fruits" into table-top ornaments. And, since she abhors the pedestrian soap dish, she found that a tangerine, painted gold, is the perfect pedestal for soap, "and no," she says, "it never falls off."

New York interior designer Angelo Donoghue often substitutes small chairs for end tables. Tom Bell, the English dress designer, says he likes to "crumple aluminum foil to use instead of a

lampshade," and Flora Powell-Jones, daughter of Lady Antonia Pinter, uses a large glass bottle filled with water and gold fish as a lamp base.

Several French photographers have discovered an ecologically sound, while, they maintain, esthetically pleasing alternative to tossing the boxes used to hold Polaroid film into the garbage. Instead, the cases serve as perfect hi-tech picture frames.

Fashion photo stylist Natacha Jaikoff says a scrub board is a superior chopping block, "because the ridges assure perfectly even slices."

Contributions by Jill Gersten, New York; Amanda Grieve, London; Monique de Faucon and Barbara MacLaren, Paris.

Drawings from one of Humphry Repton's Red Books showing the house at Nacton, Suffolk, top, and his proposal to add the Gothic crenellation.

## A Tribute to the Pioneer Who Changed Britain's Gardens

By Erica Brown  
New York Times Service

LONDON — "Smith's place is the admiration of all the country; and it was a mere nothing before Repton took it in hand. I think I shall have Repton." So declares the rich and eligible bachelor Mr. Rushworth, in Jane Austen's "Mansfield Park," when discussing plans for improving Sotherton, his family estate.

By 1814, when "Mansfield Park" was published, Humphry Repton's reputation as the foremost British landscape gardener was well enough established for Miss Austen to feel it unnecessary to define him for her readers with either his first name or a description of his work.

Humphry Repton was the last of the three great landscape designers who changed the face of British gardening in the 18th and early 19th centuries, following in the footsteps of William Kent and Lancelot "Capability" Brown. Among them, they swept away the widespread formal gardens of clipped box and yew which owed so much to French and Italian taste and replaced them with informal parks with sweeps of lawn and plantations, creating what is now known as the English landscape movement.

As time passes, living examples of their work grow fewer, and neither Kent nor Brown left much in the way of drawings or plans of their landscapes. Luckily, Humphry Repton was a skilled watercolorist who left an extensive record of his work, a selection of which is the basis of an exhibition devoted to him at London's Victoria and

Albert Museum which will run through February 20.

The exhibition focuses on Repton's Red Books, his comprehensive red leather-bound presentations to prospective clients of his plans for improvement of their land. Incorporated in the books were a detailed discussion of the house and its existing landscape, with proposed plantings and watercolors of various perspectives, each with a painted paper overlay that, when flat, showed the dull, unimproved scene and, when lifted, revealed the Repton vision.

The proposals served a dual purpose. By showing the improvements graphically, they helped convince a client to give Repton the go-ahead much more easily than proaic plans. And, displayed on the 18th-century equivalent of coffee tables, they brought commissions from friends of the proud owners.

Today they are a unique record of that period's landscape art and philosophy. Although the exhibition focuses on the Red Books, there are other riches: Repton's writings (essays, plays, poetry and criticism as well as treatises on gardening); watercolors and engravings — satirical as well as sylvan — done for him and others' books; and architectural drawings for houses designed by him and his two sons, John Adey and George Stanley.

Throughout his career, until his death in 1818, the social standing of his client always had as much to do with Repton's creative decisions as the lie of the land. The land around a mansion "must have the

air of being appropriated to the peculiar use and pleasure of the proprietor," he wrote. "Its outbuildings should be hidden from view by trees to preserve that air of neatness which ought to distinguish the office courts and premises belonging to a mansion from the yards and outhouses of a mere farmer."

Mere farmers, on the other hand, had no right to elegant views. "A farmhouse," he said, "may look on ploughed fields, but with more propriety should command the view of its barns, stables and muckvats."

To Repton and his contemporaries this was not the nobility it seems now. Rather, it assured what he called "the social character" of a house and its owner was obvious from the surroundings.

Repton didn't alter this belief in his last years when, even though his reputation was still high, large commissions became infrequent and he had to accept small ones to make ends meet. He used scaled-down flower garden designs for many of them and, ironically, it is these that are now regarded as his great innovation since they proved to be the precursor of the highly-decorative Victorian suburban garden.

Most of what still exists is in private hands and not open to the public. Ston Easton, Somerset, is an early garden (1792); the house is now a hotel. Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, is a late garden (1808) and almost certainly the model for Jane Austen's Sotherton.

## Aerobics in Paris

At the Salle de Champs-Élysées, you will find an Aerobic Center, Californian style, with French and American teachers, a Nautilus Center, 2 levels for body-building, one for legs only and the second level... for the rest of your body. Plus: sauna, solarium, swimming pool (2 minutes away). The Salle des Champs-Élysées is a whole building devoted to you, so you will be in top shape.

La Salle des Champs-Élysées, 55 bis rue de Pontbasse, 75008 Paris. Tél.: 359 87 71



A Shopper's Paradise

**SALES**

From January 27 to February 5

Rue du Paradis (Paris 10th)

30 luxury boutiques await you

China Glassware Silverware

... updated classics ... updated classics ... updated classics ... updated classics ...

**HEMISPHERES SALES**

from January 25th to February 5th

75016 Paris. Tel.: 755.61.86.  
1 Bld. Émile-Augier.

75017 Paris. Tel.: 520.13.75.  
22 Ave. de la Grande-Armée.



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Group of Ten

The treasury ministers of the 10 richest industrial countries, meeting in Paris, seem to have made good progress. Their job was to work out an agreement for a rapid increase in the International Monetary Fund's capacity to lend to countries in trouble. The rich countries have come to realize that the IMF is their best and, probably, only hope for avoiding default on international debts — defaults that would severely disrupt their own domestic banking systems. By lending to countries in trouble, the IMF keeps the lines of credit and trade open. If the rich countries provide enough money in time, the IMF will succeed in preserving stability as economic growth slowly resumes and the present strains diminish.

But should that system of lending be preserved? Should America use its dollars to help countries that have borrowed more than they can currently repay? The subcommittee on international economic policy of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, under Maryland's Sen. Charles Mathias, is holding useful hearings on those questions. The simplest answer is that foreign defaults, and economic decline in Third World countries, destroy markets for U.S. exports and wipe out jobs in America. But what of the accusation that Mexico and Brazil just borrowed too much? As the economist Lawrence B. Krause put it to the Mathias subcommittee, "Interdependence works in both directions: It spreads prosperity when the world economy is expanding, and it spreads recession when the world economy is contracting." Brazil, Mexico and the others were well able to carry their debt until the recession in the industrial world curtailed their export earnings and soaring interest rates in New York and London increased their debt payments beyond previous expectations. The countries that borrowed most heavily were those most committed to raising their people's standards of living, as Mr. Krause observed. "This is not to suggest that there were not instances of excessive borrowing, but in the main foreign indebtedness was undertaken within a reasonable domestic setting. That is, growth and debt go together."

A sudden end to borrowing would mean, for those countries, dire austerity for their people. The IMF has a duty to set certain conditions on its loans, to ensure that they are used well. But the IMF and the governments that set its policy — most prominently, the U.S. government — have an equal duty not to ignore the social consequences of those conditions. It is the interest rates that ultimately matter. It is the employment rates and, beyond them, levels of nutrition and death rates. These are the realities with which the finance ministers and the bankers are dealing.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Elusive Compromise

The disclosure that American and Soviet negotiators reached an informal Euromissile agreement last July is a cause for hope. A good cause for dismay is the Reagan administration's refusal, ever since, to permit the search for compromise to proceed.

Europe's anti-nuclear movement was, to be sure, quieted for a time by President Reagan's "zero-zero" proposal to ban all medium-range missiles on both sides. However, roosting on that position became untenable when allied leaders began to yearn for compromise and Moscow hinted at flexibility.

Several mysteries now surround these negotiations. One is why the Kremlin, in the twilight of the Brezhnev era, pulled back from concepts its negotiator presumably was authorized to pursue. A second is whether the Andropov regime will return to it. But the most baffling question is why the Reagan administration believes it can avoid serious negotiation; having agreed to follow guidelines from the 16-nation NATO alliance, it must know that if Americans refuse to explore compromise, the allies will.

Compromises have already been suggested in recent weeks by France's president, Italy's foreign minister, NATO's secretary-general and the foreign and defense ministers of Britain and West Germany. The Bonn government, facing a difficult election, is being lashed by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko; its opposition leader was wooed by Mr. Andropov. The alliance is being pulled apart.

The deal that America's negotiator, Paul Nitze, made in July was along the lines now being urged by the Europeans. It would have sharply cut back the Soviet force of 340 triple-warhead SS-20s, reducing the 250 in Europe to

about 75. In return NATO would have sharply reduced its plan to deploy 572 American single-warhead Pershing-2s and cruise missiles. It was a much better deal for the West than the recent Soviet offer of 162 SS-20s in Europe for zero American deployment.

A senior U.S. official complains that disclosure of the abortive compromise may create "a mythology" about a breakthrough "that Near-deterthals in Washington blocked." Mythology? Was the approach so flawed as to justify a refusal even to discuss something other than zero-zero? It seems implausible that an expert of Mr. Nitze's standing and hard-line views could have been so deluded. He was far from concluding a verifiable treaty, but he was negotiating in the real world.

The Pentagon argues that it can get a better deal as the year-end target for deployment approaches. But is it stalling to achieve agreement — or to avoid an accord that might psychologically impede rearmament?

Without a record of serious bargaining, no NATO consensus for deployment can survive. One way to regain the initiative lies in the suggestion of the West German and Italian foreign ministers to move toward zero-zero in stages. The United States could offer to limit its deployments to only reduced level of Soviet missiles and warheads in Europe. Any compromise is bound to have that shape.

America's tactics may gain coherence now that Secretary of State George Shultz will direct them. But he does not have much time. The disclosure of Mr. Nitze's disavowal — and that bargaining stopped last summer — can only further damage the alliance and poison the West German election campaign.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Not Engraved in Granite

Cuts of \$11.3 billion in proposed fiscal 1984 defense spending, as recommended by Defense Secretary Weinberger and approved by President Reagan, prove that the defense budget is not holy writ engraved in granite.

The nation might save multibillions more, and at the same time strengthen U.S. security, through appointment of a cabinet-level defense cost control boss to oversee the president's five-year, \$1.6-billion military buildup.

It helps put the picture of U.S. military capability into perspective to realize that the greatest military effort in history, which led to victory in World War II, was accomplished not by a "military establishment" but by a thrown-together civilian army led by a largely mongrel officer corps and a cluster of maverick geniuses, working not out of marble halls but old ramshackle buildings all around the world. They produced the momentum that slashed the Nazi and Japanese war machines. After the war the Pentagon bureaucracy began planning and fell into the stagnation that critics at the Heritage Foundation charge is the chief affliction of U.S. defense today.

— The Indianapolis Star.

### The Misery Index Is Down

It is definitely in the air to go after Ronald Reagan very hard. The popular fashion is to assume that we live in a society in which all that happens is the doing of the president of the United States. So how do we make the

### West Indians in South Africa

The arrival and welcome of West Indian cricketers in South Africa must cause opponents of sporting contact with the Republic to wince. When white men did it, it was racism. When brown men did it (Sri Lankans) it was misguided. Now West Indians do it, far more effectively than their predecessors, and make short shrift of two white provincial sides.

There was a time when the sporting boycott of South Africa clearly had some good effects. Now that there are some signs of change in South Africa, the leaders of the boycott become more vicious in its maintenance. They will never give up, and [Tuesday's] offer of further concessions to them by the president of the South African Olympic Committee amounts to words on empty air.

Yet perhaps the market will tell. There is a call for black West Indian players in South Africa as there is a call for skilled black labor in that country's labor markets. What the anti-apartheid extremists fear most is that South Africa will manage to put her house in order before they have had the satisfaction (no doubt vicarious) of a full-blooded revolution.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

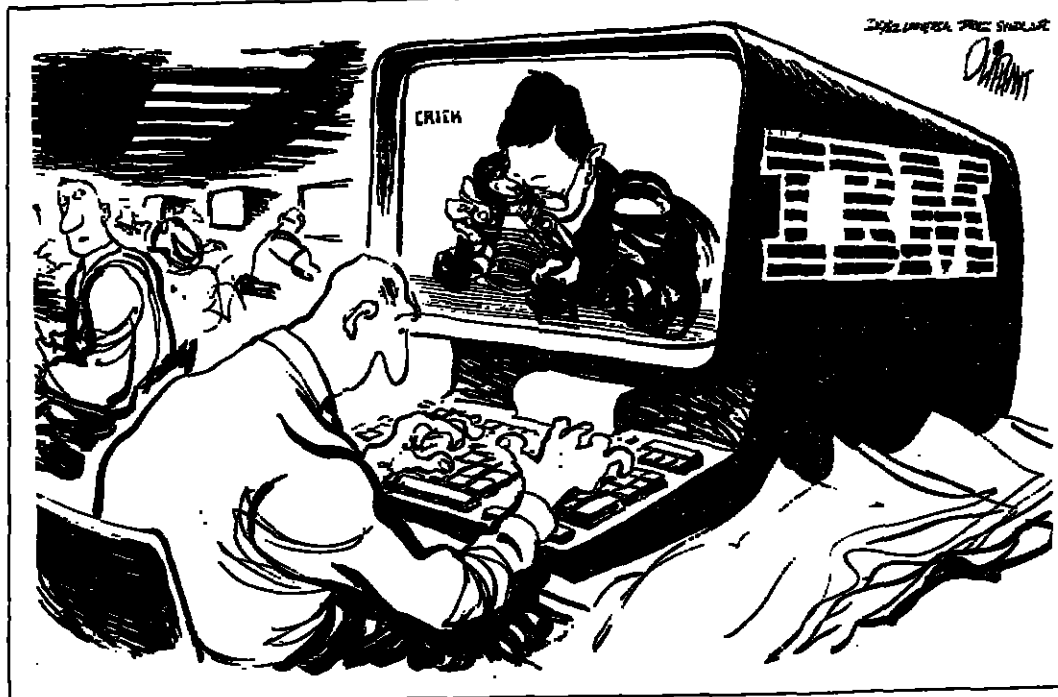
## FROM OUR JAN. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Paris Cabbies Are Angry

PARIS — The announcement made by Mr. Lépine, the prefect of police, that "cab crawling" in a number of the main Paris streets will be forbidden has caused a certain amount of effervescence among the Paris cab drivers, and more specially within the bosom of their syndical chamber, which is supposed to watch over their interests. This trades union society has called a meeting for this evening to protest against the prefect's alleged arbitrary ban on hunting for customers, and possibly when their wrongs and grievances have been fully expounded and explained to them, "Messieurs les cabbies" may be more fully alive to the additional ills which have been added to their not altogether unenviable lot.

### 1933: Pay Cut for Babe Ruth?

NEW YORK — Babe Ruth's annual salary squabble with the moguls of the New York Yankees has begun, but there are several new and interesting aspects to the 1933 dispute, what with economic depression and so forth. The mighty Babe was offered a round-figure paycheck for the year of \$50,000. That is a pile of money these days, but to the Bambino it represented a 33½-percent cut from last year's stipend of \$75,000. Viewed from that perspective, the 50 "grand" looked like pin money to Ruth — or at least that was the impression he gave. Among baseball followers closely in touch with Ruth, however, the consensus of opinion is that he will not accept less than \$65,000 unless he is granted a longer contract.



## Americans Should Regard Japan as an Ally . . .

By Philip H. Trezise

WASHINGTON — In Washington at present, hostility toward Japan is greater than at any time since 1945. At least that is the impression one gets from the statements of politicians. Several years ago, in another period of aggravated relations, a leading member of the U.S. government referred to Japan as "that monster we have created." Similar but less affectionate expressions can be heard today. Rumor had it that President Reagan was advised to greet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone this week with a new sanction on Japanese imports.

Postwar Japan is an extraordinary success story. Reflective Japanese may comfort themselves with the thought that success can evoke sentiments beyond admiration, resentment being one. Americans might consider that Japan is an American success story, too.

After a war fought with great bitterness, America turned from thoughts of a vengeful peace to recreating Japan as a pacific democracy. Douglas MacArthur's occupation can be given too much credit, but the political institutions and the reforms dating from the general's reign have flourished amazingly.

Japan today is one of those few nations in which popular elections, civil

rights, a free press and independent courts are taken for granted. A society in which half a century ago political assassination was acceptable has become a model of political stability and of widely shared well-being.

This is not to idealize matters. There is much to criticize about Japan, particularly its policies toward the outer world. Still, perspective is useful, and so is common sense.

Not for the first time, Americans are unhappy about Japanese defense expenditures. Japan's constitution, written, it is said, in Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, abjures not only war but even the creation of "land, sea and air forces." These sweeping strictures have not prevented Japan from building the world's eighth-ranking military force. But the constitution is a restraint, and so is the absence of a strong constituency for military spending.

Of course Japan could do more for its defense. The critical shortcomings of the Self-Defense Forces are not in ships and planes but in supplies of ammunition, missiles, fuel and so on. Remedying these would strengthen allied capabilities in Northeast Asia.

What Americans should not expect is budgetary savings. The two U.S. Marine regiments in Okinawa might go to Hawaii, but their pay and allowances would go along. The Seventh Fleet could count on more support from the Japanese, but its ships would not be retired, nor would the U.S. Navy leave the base at Yokosuka, for which the nearest alternative is Pearl Harbor. (Japan, incidentally, contributes \$1 billion yearly to help maintain the American bases.)

The hope that more military spending would be the means to weaken Japan competitively is as illusory as it is mean-spirited. The Japanese economy is operating below potential and could easily meet additional military demands.

Eminences in both American parties tell us that Japan is unfair. The American market is open, Japan's is closed. Moreover, through something called industrial policy Japan threatens to catch up with or surpass America in high technology, endangering U.S. national security.

It is true that Japan still has egregious restrictions on imports. So has America, but Japan has the trade surplus. Victimized most are Japanese consumers, but the irritation of American exporters is justifiable. It is well to remember that we are

concerned with specific irritants, some involving quite small amounts of trade. Their removal, desirable as that will be, cannot change the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance, which has its roots in economic structures.

The semi-panic about Japanese advances in high technology is a curiosity. Is it that market-oriented America fears competition? Is it that the Japanese government subsidizes industrial research and development? It does, but on a small scale. Does the government promote research cooperation among private firms? Yes, but this is an option open to anyone.

And the results in Japan have been in no way spectacular. The Republican 1980 platform said that Japan would be "the pillar of American policy in Asia." Some of the current rhetoric, from both Democrats and Republicans, seems to say that Japan is enemy number one. This cannot be seriously meant.

Japan's government and citizens do not conduct themselves always or altogether as Americans would wish. But it is preposterous to view Japan, especially a prospering Japan, as inimical to American interests.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## . . . Even if Competition Is Not Always Gentle

By Dan Morgan and Tracy Dahlby

WASHINGTON — It isn't often that the layer of courtesy which the Japanese usually show to Americans is pulled back to reveal the unfriendly feelings and the scheming that sometimes lurk beneath. That is why a document now making the rounds of U.S. government offices and corporate suites is considered a hot item.

The document is an interview with the chairman of Japan's leading computer manufacturer. Printed last year in a respected Tokyo magazine, it sheds valuable light on Japan's tactics in its fierce struggle with a U.S. corporate giant, IBM, for world technological supremacy.

It tells why and how powerful Japanese computer companies scratched to get their hands on secret information about IBM computer designs. "We had to know exactly what IBM had up its sleeve," so Japan could produce computers that could use the IBM software programs dominating world markets, said 70-year-old Taiyu Kobayashi, chairman of the giant Fujitsu, in the interview. Hence, he said, reliable information about IBM designs was "funneled" by a former IBM computer designer.

The interview was conducted by free-lance journalist Soichiro Tahara and published last September in the monthly Bungei Shunju.

The document tells how the Japanese government moved to protect the Japanese market for Japanese-made computers. "Before we even knew whether they'd run or not," the Ministry for International Trade and

Industry "was there helping us out by getting after the automakers and steel companies to start using the domestic makes" instead of IBM computers. Mr. Kobayashi remarked.

It tells about the peculiarly Japanese view of the ethics of some business practices, including those upset last year when Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric were charged with conspiring to steal IBM secrets.

While Mr. Kobayashi said the criminal charges were "really terrible," his primary concerns apparently were not about questions of honorable actions or criminality under U.S. laws. Rather, he worried that the incident damaged "our image" of the Japanese. Mr. Kobayashi and his interviewers see IBM as the villain and seem surprised by American officials' fury over Japanese protectionism.

There is little doubt about why the Japanese found it imperative to get their hands on IBM designs as swiftly as possible. When Japan began building a computer industry from scratch in the early 1970s, it faced enormous obstacles. To close the technological gap, three computer groups were established, and the government took steps to protect the fledgling industry.

It soon became obvious that even if Japan could make models as good as or better than IBM's, IBM's domination of the market had made its machines and programs the international standard. Japanese customers

had already invested millions of yen in the IBM software.

Japan's response was the same as that adopted by a number of U.S. competitors of IBM: to build computers that could use the programs written for IBM models. By selling these machines less expensively than IBM, Fujitsu displaced IBM as the leading seller of computers in Japan by 1979. Two other companies, Hitachi and Mitsubishi, also adopted the "IBM compatible" strategy.

The problem was that to compete successfully, the Japanese required early, detailed knowledge of the internal design, or "architecture," of each new IBM model. Unless the "IBM compatible" companies could bring their machines to market quickly after each new IBM model was introduced, customers would continue to purchase from IBM.

Hitachi relied for some of this information on a U.S. consulting firm, Palyn Associates, whose president was a former IBM employee. In September 1981, according to affidavits on file in federal court in San Francisco, Palyn president Maxwell Paley tipped off IBM that he believed Hitachi might have in its possession confidential IBM documents.

It was Mr. Paley's tip-off — characterized by Mr. Kobayashi in the interview as "traitorous" — that led to an FBI undercover operation and charges that Hitachi, Mitsubishi and 18 of their employees conspired to steal IBM secrets. Those involved

## An Agreeable Meeting In Disagreeable Times

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had a pleasant and useful meeting Tuesday, but most of their economic and military differences were passed on to their subordinates for analysis until the two leaders meet again in Tokyo, probably in the autumn.

This was about as expected, but the prime minister seemed somewhat surprised by what he described in a private interview as "a chorus of protectionism" in Washington.

For a long time after the Russo-Japanese War and even after the last World War, he said, Japan had been isolated militarily. Now there was a danger that it might be isolated economically. This is what he had come to Washington to avoid, he said, and it could be avoided if we concentrated

on the long-range things that united us, rather than on short-range things that for the moment divide us.

The prime minister observed that both he and Mr. Reagan would have to make State of the Union addresses in the next few days. He would insist, he said, that Japan must be an "open society," for it had learned a great deal from the United States. "You were our teacher after the last war," he observed, "and you should be proud of it . . . But now your pupils prepared to take on its own responsibilities, and cooperate in the organization of a more sensible world."

What did this mean? It meant, he answered, that the United States and Japan must cooperate and get legislation on joint ventures to produce automobiles, steel and computers as to develop military technology.

Much has been started in this direction, he remarked, and much more could be done. Toyota and General Motors are talking about working together for production of a new automobile to replace the Chevrolet. Many other cooperative ventures are possible, if the two sides begin to deal about their common interests. Postwar Japan, he said, tended to think about the past rather than the future, but the rising generation in Japan, he insisted, is ready for a different and more cooperative world in the last two decades of the century.

But, he said, one problem has been that while Japan insisted that its children learn English and study its problems of selling Japanese products in America, the United States did not do the same to export its products to Japan.

What seemed to bother Mr. Nakasone was that Tokyo and Washington might get so concerned about problems of the import of oranges and spare parts that they would forget the possibilities of cooperation between their two countries.

There are some hopeful signs. Mr. Nakasone has been called a "weather vane" of Japanese politics and he is now buffeted by the wind of protectionism both in Tokyo and in Washington. However, unlike predecessors he is no longer waiting for a "consensus" at home, but is taken the lead in making some concessions on both trade and defense not enough to satisfy Washington wishes, but enough, he hopes, to avoid a crisis with the United States.

The miracle of Japan's rise since its defeat and the loss of its empire depended on its importation of oil and other raw materials, and its supply of these materials has depended in large measure on the defense of the sea-lanes and the maintenance of peace by the power, at immense expense, of the United States.

So it is not unreasonable for Mr. Reagan to suggest that Japan do more to share the defense burden. For example, to fuel the furnaces Japan's factories there is almost a bridge of tankers on the high seas between the Middle East and Yokohama — one every 50 miles or so, hours a day, every day of the year.

But it is really in American interests to press Japan to become a treaty power again? Or should we use its economic power to help Japan and the other emerging nations to establish a more open economy and a more peaceful world? These may be the important questions, certainly more important than oranges or cars, but Mr. Reston and Mr. Nakasone had no time in their first meeting to deal with them; they could be expected to do so, deal with that \$20-billion trade deficit, trying to avoid the rising tide of protectionism on both sides, to agree to address the larger questions about the Soviet Union, China and the Middle East sometime later.

In their meeting they were able to define the questions but not, remembering that a trade war contributed to their tragic past, should be avoided at all costs in the future. The indications are that what they have tried to do.

The New York Times

## West Germany's Politicians Are Off for a Wide Open Race

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — For better or worse, they're off and running in West Germany now that the Bundestag has been dissolved and that March 6 has been set as the date for an early general election.

Including the preliminaries and the parliamentary maneuvering that preceded the reluctant decision by President Karl Carstens to bow to the wishes of the political parties, this promises to be one of the longest campaigns in postwar history.

The outcome is becoming increasingly uncertain for Mr. Kohl and his center-right coalition, which initially expected a walkover. We might see an upset, with the SPD's new standard-bearer, Hans-Jochen Vogel, emerging as the next chancellor.

Comrade Trend, as the Social Democrats' steady rise in national and state elections during the 1950s and 1960s was called, appears to be marching with them again. After a trouncing last June, Hamburg's Social Democrats bounced back unexpectedly on Dec. 19 to win an absolute majority of the popular vote and of seats in the state legislature.

Opinion surveys, which lost some credibility in Hamburg last month, indicate that the SPD has bottomed out of a trough and has a chance to return to power, albeit perhaps as a minority government tacitly tolerated by the environmentalist Greens — who seem likely to make it into the Bundestag. Depending on which pollster you believe, the SPD's chances range from middling to rather good. What has happened?

For one thing, it appears that the memories of voters are longer than politicians think, and that a substantial number have not forgotten how

Mr. Schmidt was toppled and Mr. Kohl became chancellor.

Moreover, there appears to be disenchantment with Mr. Kohl's stewardship, brief as it has been, and especially with the new administration's inability to get a grip on the economy. There is a growing awareness that the recession is really no political party's or coalition's doing and that none has a solution. So the question being asked is what was all the hullabaloo about in the fall?

Mr. Vogel, a former mayor of Munich and West Berlin and a former minister of justice in Schmidt cabinets, has proved a better successor to Mr. Schmidt than many expected. He is a less effective speaker but he is better at uniting the SPD factions. He was a forceful campaigner during his 12 years in Munich.

What of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democrats? The FDP is so discredited and divided that it would be close to miraculous if it won the minimum 5 percent of the vote needed for representation in the Bundestag.

As every historian or serious reader of history now knows, Hitler waged war and was going to have it no matter what the West would do. Conservative England did not dislike Hitler but thought he was an excellent protection against atheistic communism. The same ilk of men who had claimed that Hitler was not so bad, and here in England some of the very

same men, are now telling us that Russia is another Nazi Germany.

Russia is very surely not planning war, quite the contrary. Russia is afraid of the West, and rightly so. Since the year 1918 the West and the United States in particular have made military and economic moves to overthrow the Soviet government. Reagan and Weinberger have said they want to run the "basket case" Russians, depicted as godless fiars.

HANS KONIG, London.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Churchillian Parallel

Regarding "Churchillian Echoes of Implicability" (HT, Jan. 13) by George F. Will.

To draw parallels between the situation in Britain 50 years ago (vis-à-vis Germany) and the current state of U.S.-Soviet relations was very clever. The problem only becomes apparent upon examination of Mr. Will's premise that airplanes and cruise missiles are comparable.

The airplane was an awesome step forward in the art of mass destruction, but the difference between its destructive force and that of a nuclear weapon should be clear to all.

As Anatoli Rapoport, the atom bomb czar, has pointed out, the atom bomb and its ever more effective descendants have turned war between great powers into a non-zero-sum game, thereby making the neo-Clausewitzian view of conflicts invalid.

The situations today and 50 years ago are remarkably similar, and a Churchillian approach would doubtless be the correct one if the rules hadn't been changed.

ERIK I. HODNE, Oslo.

Omnis comparatio claudicat, the proverb says. All comparisons limp. George Will's comparison of the United States in the '80s with Britain in the '30s, when Churchill was pleading for more arms, is a particularly lame one, and vicious at that.

As every historian or serious reader of history now knows, Hitler waged war and was going to have it no matter what the West would do. Conservative England did not dislike Hitler but thought he was an excellent protection against atheistic communism. The same ilk of men who had claimed that Hitler was not so bad, and here in England some of the very

same men, are now telling us that Russia is another Nazi Germany. Russia is very surely not planning war, quite the contrary. Russia is afraid of the West, and rightly so. Since the year 1918 the West and the United States in particular have made military and economic moves to overthrow the Soviet government. Reagan and Weinberger have said they want to run the "basket case" Russians, depicted as godless fiars.

HANS KONIG, London.

### The 82d Airborne

Regarding "Israel Finding Cures for Psychiatric Casualties" (HT, Jan. 8):

This otherwise balanced and accurate report quotes me in a context which gives the opposite impression to my intention.

It correctly reports me as stating

that elite units such as the U.S. Airborne have few psychiatric casualties in combat. In further response to a question of personality influence on breakdown, I mentioned a 2nd done more than a decade ago which purported to show that members of the 82d at that time had personality disorders. From the context of my remarks it should have been clear that I was strongly disagreed with that study. I am well aware that most studies since World War II have shown such members to be more intelligent and mentally stable than the average soldier.

By implying that the old, false study was current and by quoting it in context, the report has caused some embarrassment to me and to members of the 82d, a unit with all accounts is one of the most totally stable in the U.S. Army.

COL. FRANKLIN JONES, M.D., Rockville, Maryland.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman  
KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher  
Executive Editor: ROLAND PINSON  
Managing Editor: ROBERT K. MCCABE  
Deputy Editor: FRANCIS DESMAISONS  
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN  
Associate Editor: CARL GEWIRTZ

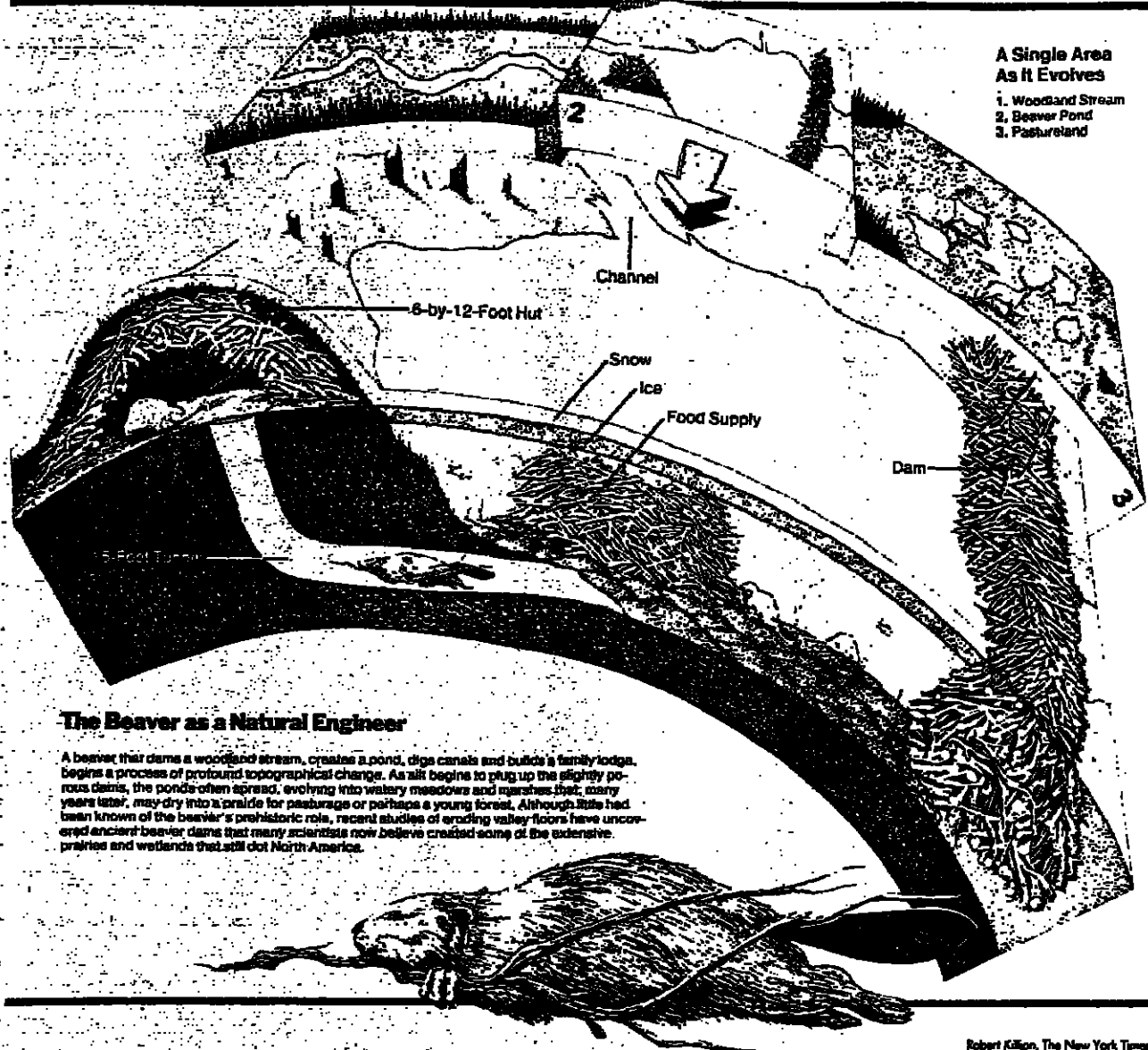
Associate Publisher: Director of Finance  
Director of Circulation  
Director of Advertising

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Director of publication: Walter N. Thayer.  
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Levine. 24-24 Hengstenberg Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.  
S.A. capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73302113. Composition: Paritaire No. 34231.  
U.S. subscription: \$356 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



## SCIENCE



The Beaver as a Natural Engineer

A beaver that dams a woodland stream, creates a pond, digs canals and builds a family lodge. In the process of profound ecological change, the beaver begins to plug up the slightly porous dams, the ponds often expand, evolving into watery meadows and marshes. In some years later, they dry into a paradise for prairie or perhaps a young forest. Although the beaver has been known to build dams that many scientists now believe created some of the prairie and wetlands that still dot North America.

A Single Area  
As It Evolves  
1. Woodland Stream  
2. Beaver Pond  
3. Pastureland

## The Beaver's Major Effects on Ecology

By Bayard Webster

**NEW YORK** — A few years ago, Robert Naiman was tramping through a virgin forest in eastern Quebec in search of a pristine stream that had run the same course for decades, undisturbed by pollution and untouched by man. A biologist interested in fish and streams, Dr. Naiman was looking for that ideal undisturbed watercourse so he could study its ecology, hydrology and aquatic life. But wherever he and his fellow researchers looked, creeks or rivers showed signs of having been altered significantly over a period of years, not by man but rather by one of nature's shyest yet most accomplished citizens — the beaver. Though it had long been thought to be declining substantially in worldwide ecological influence, its dams, tunnels and canals had changed the character of most of the streams Dr. Naiman saw, creating large ponds and multibranched stream channels.

"As I saw how beavers impacted streams in so many ways I began to see how they were keystone animals in the shaping of stream ecosystems and surrounding landscapes in many parts of North America," he said. "I realized then how important beavers were in the life of streams," said Dr. Naiman, a researcher from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on Cape Cod. Few of today's scientists have studied beavers because of a sharp reduction in their population around the turn of the century. The beaver has made a recent comeback, and Dr. Naiman's hike in Quebec led to an extensive re-ex-

amination of the beaver in the role of nature's version of hydraulic engineer.

"The first stage of his research, completed recently with the aid of a National Science Foundation grant, disclosed what he had come to suspect: *Castor canadensis*, the American beaver, plays a much more important and intricate role in aquatic and forest ecology than had previously been known."

Dr. Naiman and his fellow researchers used a Woods Hole research station along the Matamek River in the wilderness of eastern Quebec as headquarters for their investigations, with occasional excursions to Montana for comparative studies of beavers in more mountainous habitats.

With the assistance of the U.S. Forest Service and the Quebec provincial government, they studied how the aquatic animals changed the physical, chemical, ecological, topographical, and population characteristics of areas where they settled, and the effects of the changes. The following are a few of their findings:

• As beavers dam water channels, effectively slowing the flow of water, soil erosion diminishes. Nutrients in the water, such as nitrogen, phosphorus and carbon, are slowly released below the dam, increasing the quantity and enhancing the quality of aquatic life in the stream below.

• Beavers carry nitrogen-rich woods such as willow, alder and birch into their pond as food and building material. The nitrogen enriches the pond water, attracting additional species of vertebrates and invertebrates.

• By cutting down trees and opening the forest canopy so more sunlight reaches the ground, beavers can cause changes in soil composition and temperature. As a result, types of bacteria and other microorganisms that had not been there before form communities in the soil.

• By damming streams in their watershed habitats, beavers significantly increase the volume of water in the watercourse and mitigate the impact of periods of drought on the surrounding countryside.

• The indirect effects on human activity and population settlements have been significant and long-lasting.

Wildlife scientists have, of course, long had a general knowledge of beavers and their habits. Their dams, lodges, ponds and

canals have never been hard to find. But the animals themselves are not that easy to observe. "They're quite secretive," Dr. Naiman said, noting that during the first year he studied them he saw only four beavers, though their handiwork was everywhere.

Embankments of tree limbs dammed the streams, forming ponds. Domestic wood-and-mud structures, beaver lodges, rose above the pond surfaces. Piles of branches and twigs, food caches, were stacked alongside the dams. And stretching like filaments outward from the creeks, ponds and lakes were beaver-made canals leading to the woods at spots where dozens of trees had been felled, leaving clusters of pointed stumps, resembling abandoned World War II tank traps.

Although their tree-felling exploits are regarded as an aesthetic detriment in nature's scheme, and as a major nuisance by some landowners, ecologists note that they are no threat to the forests since the types of trees they cut are replaced by other fast growing species such as pine, fir and spruce.

The beaver, which has been traced back to the Eocene, about 55 million years ago, is still admirably equipped for the terrestrial and aquatic life it performs today. Its incisor teeth can cut down trees a foot thick. (Like most rodents, it must constantly chew hard, resistant substances to keep its teeth from growing too long.) Valves in its ears and nostrils shut out water as it swims beneath the surface. Beavers have been observed to stay underwater for as long as half an hour and to swim underwater for half a mile. A true herbivore, the beaver subsists on roots, shoots, twigs, leaves and bark of plants.

**RECENT** studies of eroding valley floors have uncovered ancient beaver dams that many scientists now believe created some of the extensive prairies and wetlands that still dot North America. Leonard Lee Rue 3d, in "The World of the Beaver," writes: "The beaver, more than any other factor, was responsible for the early exploration of our country."

The topographical succession, Dr. Naiman explained, begins with a stream, or narrow river. Beavers arrive, build a dam, create a pond, dig canals and create the habitat for which their genes designed them. As the slightly porous dams sink up, the ponds spread and often

create shallow fresh-water meadows. Decades later, when the original beaver's descendants have moved away or been exterminated by hunters, the dams, now heavily silted, divert the stream. The fresh-water meadow is left to become marsh, prairie or young forest.

A nocturnal animal whose four-foot length makes it the largest North American rodent, the beaver spends half its life beneath the water's surface and rarely sets foot on dry land. Its dams hold the water level constant so the submerged entrance to the beaver's lodge will keep terrestrial predators out. The resulting pond also makes it easier for the beaver to low limbs and twigs of alders, willow, aspen and birch, which serve both as food and construction material, to the dam or the storage section of the lodge.

Inside the lodge the female beaver bears two or three offspring each winter. The young stay with the parents for two years before leaving to mate and create their own homes. A beaver lodge usually houses two adults and three to six young beavers.

Dr. Naiman said that his findings to date indicate that the beaver population, once drastically reduced, is now increasing. Extensive hunting of beavers for food and fur led to their near-extinction in the United States by 1900. "It's estimated that in the 1700s there were somewhere between 60 million and 400 million beavers in North America," he said, noting that there are now about one-tenth of that number.

Since 1900, however, with the spread of developed areas that caused a decrease in predators such as wolves, coyotes, bears, foxes and otters, the setting of trapping quotas and hunting restrictions, and the manufacture of imitation furs that lowered the price of beaver pelts, have kept the beaver from being wiped out. Beaver pelts, which brought as much as \$75 in 1900, are now sold for about \$5.

Because of its monetary value as fur, the rodent has played a major role in determining how western America was settled. In the late 17th century, the Hudson's Bay Co. established trading outposts in the west of the continent. Many of these flourished and became settlements, then villages, and later, cities.

"It was the beavers, not gold, that lured people west," Dr. Naiman said, citing the Lewis and Clark expedition in the early 1800s that set up trapping outposts that quickly led to a stream of westward-bound fur-hungry migrants.

Dr. Naiman recently sighted five active beaver dams in a stream while he was jogging alongside Dulles International Airport as a Concorde flew overhead. The incident, he said, showed how resilient and adaptable beavers were. "Their ability to survive," he said, "is amazing."

Insect Moulting  
Subject of Study

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Events that cause most insects to moult, pupate, or metamorphose at a certain stage of their lives are usually seasonal or climatic changes. But a Norwegian zoologist has found that two species of the genus *Hypogasteria*, tiny insects known as springtails, apparently are triggered by a different stimulus.

Experiments by Dr. Hans Lomax at the University of Oslo indicated that moulting of these insects is coordinated by chemical pheromone communication among the insects, independent of age.

## Gene Transplants to Plants Work

By Philip J. Hilts

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — European and American groups announced Tuesday that they have put genes from bacteria into tomatoes and other plants and have gotten the genes to continue functioning normally.

Such a feat has been accomplished in bacteria, and some other small creatures such as the fruit fly, but never yet in plants.

The development is a milestone in scientists' attempt to use gene engineering to alter the basic makeup of plants. It is also a crucial step toward developing more practical uses for plant genes, such as the creation of self-fertilizing or drought-resistant plants.

"This is the first big step in something we have been working toward in many laboratories around the country for a long time. It is a fundamental step forward, the first time we have inserted a gene into a plant cell and gotten it expressed [to function]," said Ernest G. Jaworski, director of Monsanto's Molecular Biology Group.

"It is a first step, but still a long way from what we are all after — that is, transforming plants in a genetically useful manner," he said.

The European group, led by Josef Schell, a plant geneticist from the University of Ghent in Belgium, and three scientists at Monsanto — Robert Horsch, Robert T. Fraley, and Stephen G. Rogers — announced in separate papers that they had succeeded in transferring a bacterial gene into a variety of plants, including tomatoes, sunflowers, tobacco and carrots.

The method that both groups used was nearly identical: they piggybacked the foreign genes into plants. There is a bacterium in nature called *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* which can insert tumor-causing genes into plants.

But the researchers silenced or removed the tumor-causing genes of the bacterium, while keeping the all-important "carrier" genes that had allowed the tumor material to be inserted into the plant without being rejected.

They then attached to this "carrier" or "vector" gene the one they wished to be transferred into the plant. The transplanted genes were taken up by the plant and continued to operate. In this case, the researchers transferred into the plants, for technical reasons, a gene that confers resistance to the antibiotic kanamycin.

Plants do not normally have such antibiotic-resistant genes. The plants so far tested have been able to survive doses of antibiotics that would normally kill them. The plants have not yet grown to full size, normal adult plants, but they are up to eight times more resistant to kanamycin than normal plants of their type.

Scientists have for some years wanted to use the *Agrobacterium*'s power to inject genes. What is now necessary is to grow a crop of normal plants in the working foreign gene from the experiment.

Then, said Mr. Jaworski, scientists could begin looking for useful genes to transfer into plants. For example, genes that help plants resist herbicides or resist disease might be candidates for insertion into crop plants.

Papers announcing the results were presented at the 15th Miami Winter Symposium on biology.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure, but without a known cause.

Dr. Avram Kowarski of the University of Maryland School of Medicine said it was the first time there has been a convincing connection between the hormone in the blood plasma of patients and the degree of hypertension. "The higher the blood pressure, the higher the concentration of this hormone," he said.

Many theories link various hormones with high blood pressure,







THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1983

## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROEBACH

### Some Stay Ahead of the Pack Buying What Others Are Selling

Batterymarch is a financial management firm in Boston handling \$6.5 billion that tries to make the right investments by looking at Wall Street through the wrong end of the telescopes.

"We are contrarian, non-panicky investors," said John T. Bennett Jr., the 33-year-old firm's senior vice president.

"Markets, being comprised of humans, are prone to fear and thus are not perfect. From time to time market love affairs with stocks create pricing inefficiencies in overlooked groups, and we try to capture these opportunities."

The trick for Batterymarch, he explained, is identifying which groups the majority of investors view either as too risky or too early to begin buying. Not surprisingly, most of the firm's portfolio now is invested in cyclical issues. Batterymarch uses two strategies:

The first, comprising 5 to 10 percent of its portfolios, involves "highly unpopular stocks with greatly depressed earnings."

Batterymarch is confident that if even a number of these run into more difficulty, the remainder, as a group, will move more than make up for the lags.

Chrysler has been a prime example, Mr. Bennett said. Others are TWA, Financial Federation, First Pennsylvania and Certain-ty.

Batterymarch's second cyclical strategy, comprising 50 to 60 percent of its portfolios, covers a broad group of stocks including many high quality companies. What they share is the tarnish of depressed earnings for at least several quarters. Familiar names in this category are General Motors, Deere, Alcoa, Weyerhaeuser and Georgia Pacific.

So what is the current consensus on Wall Street as Batterymarch sees it? "Is there anyone who doesn't know we are in a disinflationary period and facing a weak recovery at best, probably limited to a few consumer areas," Mr. Bennett answered.

This disdain has resulted in an "unparalleled collapse" in the price-performance ratio of these stocks compared with consumer issues over the last two years—a swing he said that takes six to eight years.

This against-the-grain investment philosophy makes the firm an early buyer and early seller of favored groups on Wall Street. Or, as Mr. Bennett puts it: "Out in front of the crowd and hoping it will catch up."

For the small investor, he said, newspapers and magazines—the same basic tools Batterymarch uses—can light the way of a contrarian approach to the stock market. His office bulletin board is plastered with headlines clipped from U.S. publications proclaiming the consensus.

As a favorite, he said, is The New York Times business section of Sunday, Aug. 15. The lead story, complete with a disheartening graph representing the Dow Jones average, talks about investors and analysts alike waiting for a "selling climax," as the green light before buying.

In reality, the market had had its low on the Dow three days before and two days later was to begin the explosion that has elevated stocks 40 percent since then.

"Just keep an eye out for articles that are trendy," Mr. Bennett advised. "We're watching for one that says: 'Outlook for Cyclical Stocks is Good.'"

### The View From Liechtenstein

The investment policy committee at Liechtenstein's Private Trust Bank Corp., Vaduz, now sees only good upside potential remaining for Wall Street and doubts any correction would send stock prices below 1,000 on the Dow Jones average.

"Apart from increasing our exposure to equities, we're also going to be flexible and look for trading opportunities, which we expect the continued volatility of the market will present," said Walter Forster, the bank's portfolio manager.

He said optimism about the U.S. economy is based on the fact that U.S. inflation will slow down in 1983 and that interest rates will decline further, especially in the year's first half. The bank is forecasting that the prime rate will fall by 1 to 2 percentage points by summer.

Falling interest rates in Europe, too, will attract "a lot of money" out of short-term deposits in Swiss francs and Deutsche marks, he said. Consumer stocks have been the bank's favorites in the disinflationary environment they see continuing, with Avon Products still "underpriced."

Hulbert Financial Digest, which tracks the performance of the top market advisory letters, notes that five of them currently recommend Eastman Kodak and IBM. Four letters have buy recommendations on R.J. Reynolds; Schering Plough and Syntex; and two of the services are ASA, Abbott Labs, American Greetings, Bristol Myers, Campbell Red Lake, Emerson Electric and Humana.

For 1982, Hulbert rated Zweig Forecast the top investment advisory letter. It racked up an enriching 80 percent gain for the year. Boswell Report ranked second with a 58 percent gain, while the Professional Tape Reader placed third, up 56 percent. Other top finishers were Value Line's OTC Special Situations Survey (49 percent), Green's Commodity Market Comments (46 percent), Professional Investor's AMEX Stocks Scan (41 percent) and the Speculator's Selected Stocks of the Week (40 percent).

Ranked first in market timing by a wide margin for the year was the Professional Tape Reader, with Zweig Forecast second.

International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 19, excluding bank service charges.

|                        | S.     | D.M.  | F.F.   | Y.     | Gr.    | B.F.  | S.F.    | D.K.  |
|------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| American Express       | 2.6225 | 5.164 | 16.932 | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of America        | 2.6225 | 5.164 | 16.932 | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Montreal       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of New York       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Paris          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Rome           | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Spain          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Sweden         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Switzerland    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Tokyo          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of West Germany   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Zurich         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of London         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Hong Kong      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of India          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Japan          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Korea          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Mexico         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Netherlands    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Norway         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Portugal       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Russia         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Singapore      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of South Africa   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Sweden         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Switzerland    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Taiwan         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Thailand       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United Kingdom | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United States  | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Venezuela      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of West Germany   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Zurich         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of London         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Hong Kong      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of India          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Japan          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Korea          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Mexico         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Netherlands    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Norway         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Portugal       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Russia         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Singapore      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of South Africa   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Sweden         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Switzerland    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Taiwan         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Thailand       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United Kingdom | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United States  | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Venezuela      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of West Germany   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Zurich         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of London         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Hong Kong      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of India          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Japan          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Korea          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Mexico         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Netherlands    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Norway         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Portugal       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Russia         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Singapore      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of South Africa   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Sweden         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Switzerland    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Taiwan         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Thailand       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United Kingdom | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United States  | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Venezuela      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of West Germany   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Zurich         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of London         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Hong Kong      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of India          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Japan          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Korea          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Mexico         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Netherlands    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Norway         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Portugal       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Russia         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Singapore      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of South Africa   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Sweden         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Switzerland    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Taiwan         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Thailand       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United Kingdom | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United States  | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Venezuela      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of West Germany   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Zurich         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of London         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Hong Kong      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of India          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Japan          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Korea          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Mexico         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Netherlands    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Norway         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Portugal       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Russia         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Singapore      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of South Africa   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Sweden         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Switzerland    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Taiwan         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Thailand       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United Kingdom | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United States  | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Venezuela      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of West Germany   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Zurich         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of London         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Hong Kong      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of India          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Japan          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Korea          | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Mexico         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Netherlands    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Norway         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Portugal       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Russia         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Singapore      | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of South Africa   | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Sweden         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Switzerland    | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Taiwan         | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of Thailand       | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United Kingdom | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |
| Bank of United States  | 2.6155 | 5.156 |        | 137.78 | 17.044 | 5.613 | 134.178 | 31.15 |







## EC Upset by U.S. Flour Sale to Egypt

**Closing prices, Jan. 19**

## Reviews

By Philip M. Boffey

(Continued from Page 9)

**S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**  
**Yamaichi International (Europe)**  
**Limited**

**Banken Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.**  
**Credit Suisse First Boston**  
**limited**  
**Swiss Bank Corporation**  
**International Limited**  
**F.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**

S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
Yamachi International (Europe)  
Limited







## SPORTS

## Can the Mind Games Win the Big Games?

By Ira Berkow  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was cold, cold, cold. In Cincinnati last Jan. 10, the day of the American Football Conference championship game between the Bengals and San Diego, the temperature was nine degrees below zero (minus-23 Celsius) and the wind-chill factor made it feel like 59 degrees below zero. It was colder than the inside of a meat freezer.

Ken Anderson, the Bengal quarterback, suffered frostbite of the left ear that day and Charger quarterback Dan Fouts had icicles hanging from his beard.

But when the game started, the Bengals' five offensive linemen trotted out in short-sleeved jerseys and with arms bare, part of a play to flummox the opposition.

There are games within games in sports, and they fall under the rubric of "psyching" — mental manipulations, attempts to get a leg up on the other man's head. The smallest advantage, many athletes believe, might result in the margin of victory.

"A few of us talked about the short sleeves in practice the day before," said Bengal guard Dave Lapan. "It was just about as cold then as it was on game day. The thought of standing out there without sweatshirts on was horrible, but we decided that the least material a defensive player has to grab, the better, and also, since the Chargers play in perpetual springtime, we might really do a number on their heads."

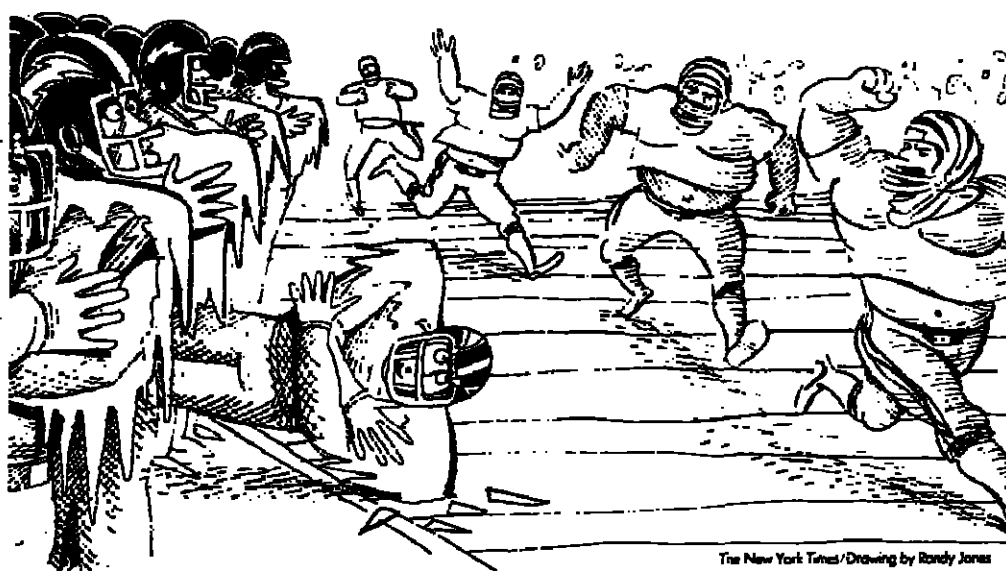
Linden King, a Charger linebacker who had worn several sweatshirts, was asked his reaction when he first saw the Bengal line-men break from the huddle. "I thought they were nuts," he said recently. "I figured, anyone that dumb we oughta beat." The Bengals, it turned out, won by 27-7.

Yet few really know when a psych trick is decisive or how much the result of a contest was due to other factors — greater skill, for instance. Nonetheless, a wide variety of gambits are continually being tried.

In football, intimidation is as integral to the game as air in the ball. At the line of scrimmage, for example, the questioning of a rival's percentage is commonly heard. "It's the advanced version of 'Your mother wears combat boots,'" said King.

Sometimes the psych is beyond words. In the last New York Giants game last season against the Eagles, it seemed obvious that Lawrence Taylor, the Giant linebacker, was with his ferocious charges, beginning to shake Eagle quarterback Ron Jaworski off his game.

Afterward, Taylor was asked if he ever caught Jaworski's eye.



The New York Times/Photo by Randy Jones

"Once," said Taylor. "When he was bending over the center."

What did Taylor do? "I smiled," he said, baring his teeth. Whether that launched the destruction of the Eagle offense is moot, but it is certainly conceivable.

Some players will try to drive an opponent to utter distraction, hoping to destroy his concentration. Bill Bradley used to do that to Jack Martin. Bradley, the New York Knick forward, and Martin, his opposite number with the old Baltimore Bullets, were matched in several National Basketball Association playoffs. Bradley was clearly able to adversely affect Martin's game, irritating him and forcing him to take bad shots and commit crude fouls.

Bradley would hold Martin, step on his toes, block him out even when there was no chance for a rebound, continually throw head-fakes as if expecting a pass. Bradley mumbled invectives to himself throughout, and Martin could easily have thought they were meant for him. Bradley did all those odd little things that most players didn't do; they were meant to drive Martin bananas, and they succeeded.

Conversely, the Knicks' Walt Frazier, would, as he said, "let sleeping dogs lie."

In the last game of the championship playoffs against the Lakers in 1970, Frazier, was guarding Dick Garret. "I gave him room to breathe, to let him get a little careless," said Frazier. "By the third quarter he had the ball right out in front of him and was hardly thinking. I was in the gym."

"There were times I knew I could take it from him, but didn't. I was just waiting for the best time to demonstrate the Lakers. I was following the cadence of Garret's dribble. Every player has a certain rhythm that he dribbles to; with Garret, it was 1-2-3 dribbles, then shoot. I was taking all this down in my head. In the third quarter there

was a moment when I said, 'Clyde, that's the end of playin' possum — get it!' And it was curtains."

Bench-jockeying and knock-down pitches have long been a part of baseball's psych game. But to some players, such gamesmanship only stoked their competitive fires. Some managers, in fact, would fine their pitchers for knocking down Henry Aaron: It seemed that Aaron's home-run ratio improved markedly after he'd been forced to hit the dirt.

Boxing is notorious for attempted psych. From champions to club fighters, it seems every two guys at pre-fight instructions stand toe-to-toe in the middle of the ring and stare at each other. They never flinch, even when the opponent has onions and blue cheese on his breath. It's all part of the greater mental battle.

"All was the master of the psych," said Angelo Dundee, the trainer for Muhammad Ali. "There was that famous scene before the weigh-in of the first Lister fight. Muhammad was screaming and carrying on and screaming he wanted to get at 'the big ugly bear' right now. Well, it was all staged. I was holding Muhammad off with my pinkie."

"Actually, we came into the convention hall for the weigh-in with a big procession twice. The first time we came too early. The place was empty. So we went back, waited for the crowd to arrive and did it all over again."

Muhammad's blood pressure shot way up, and everyone thought he was either frightened to death or was a real nut. We wanted Lister not to know what to think. Lister was a toughie, a bully, and with a guy like that you show him you're so crazy he doesn't know what you're going to do. A half-hour later Muhammad was sitting on a stool playing with some children."

Surely one of the most loquacious performers aside from Ali is tennis player Ilie Nastase. He is famous for his tantrums and alarums, mostly done with a calculated method to the seeming madness.

In the grand prix Masters in Stockholm in 1975, Nastase was playing Arthur Ashe and was down by four games to one in the third set. Throughout the match, he had behaved with customary oddness, and Ashe's temper had risen. Now, Nastase started to serve and stopped, started to serve and stopped, started to serve a third time and stopped.

Ashe recalls: "I complained to the umpire and he didn't do anything about it. I got so mad that I shouted to Nastase, 'You want this so bad, you can have it!' And I walked off the court."

"The next day," said Ashe, "Nastase sent me a dozen roses. He laughed. 'Typical Nastase.' A single track-and-field event is as strewn with psych attempts as it is sawdust."

Al Oerter, the four-time Olympic discus champion, calls it "zoning." He remembers once walking over to a Romanian discus thrower and asking him how Poland was. "Zonk," said Oerter. "He was walking around like King Kong, and he was drunk to size."

Max Fender, the former star sprinter, remembers plays that runners used.

"Charlie Green was one of the best," he said. "Before the race, he'd walk around in his sunglasses and he'd have this attitude — he'd be saying, 'I'm going to beat you.' Even in the starting blocks, he'd keep it up. 'You're nobody, he'd say. You got no business in this race. That stuff bothered some guys. Others didn't even hear it. That's the trick: not to hear it.'"

Ozzie Smith, the Cardinal shortstop, had a distinctly different note at one point during last year's World Series. To demonstrate to

the Milwaukee Brewers that his team was relaxed, Smith went out to his position to start the seventh and deciding game by doing handstands and cartwheels.

Mark Spitz, the Olympic gold-medal swimmer, used his mustache, of all things, to psychological advantage. "I'm sure that having long hair and a mustache worked for me, sort of a reverse of the usual psych-out of shaving down for a meet," he said recently.

"When I got out of the pool in Munich after a workout before the '72 Olympics, a couple of Russian coaches came over and one asked me if I intended to shave my mustache. My first reaction was instinctively to say, 'No.' Then he said to me, 'Doesn't it show you down?' I said, off the top of my head, 'Well, it does slow me down a little, but it retards the water flow across my mouth.'"

"And they started writing in a note-pad what I said. I could just see these guys trying to figure out a way to grow mustaches overnight."

Let's not forget coaches also get in on the psychological theatrics, using them every chance they get. Frazier recalls a play by Red Auerbach of the Boston Celtics.

"The visiting team has the choice of baskets to start the game," said Frazier. "On the road, Auerbach wanted the Celtics to come out after the home team. The home team is already warming up on one basket. He figured that's their favorite basket, the one they expect to give them a good start. Every team has a favorite basket, usually out of superstition."

"Red came out and blew off steam that he wanted to start on the basket the home team was already shooting on. So now the home team had to go to the other end of the floor."

"He figured he was distracting your team, making you move, getting the upper hand right away."

"We knew that," Frazier said. "So what we did was warm up on the basket we didn't want anyway. We did it all the time with them."

Walker (2), Scott Dierking (4), Joe Klecko (6), Dan Alexander (8), 1978: Chris Ward (11), Mickey Shuler (3), Bobby Jackson (6), Derrick Gaffney (8), Pat Ryan (11).

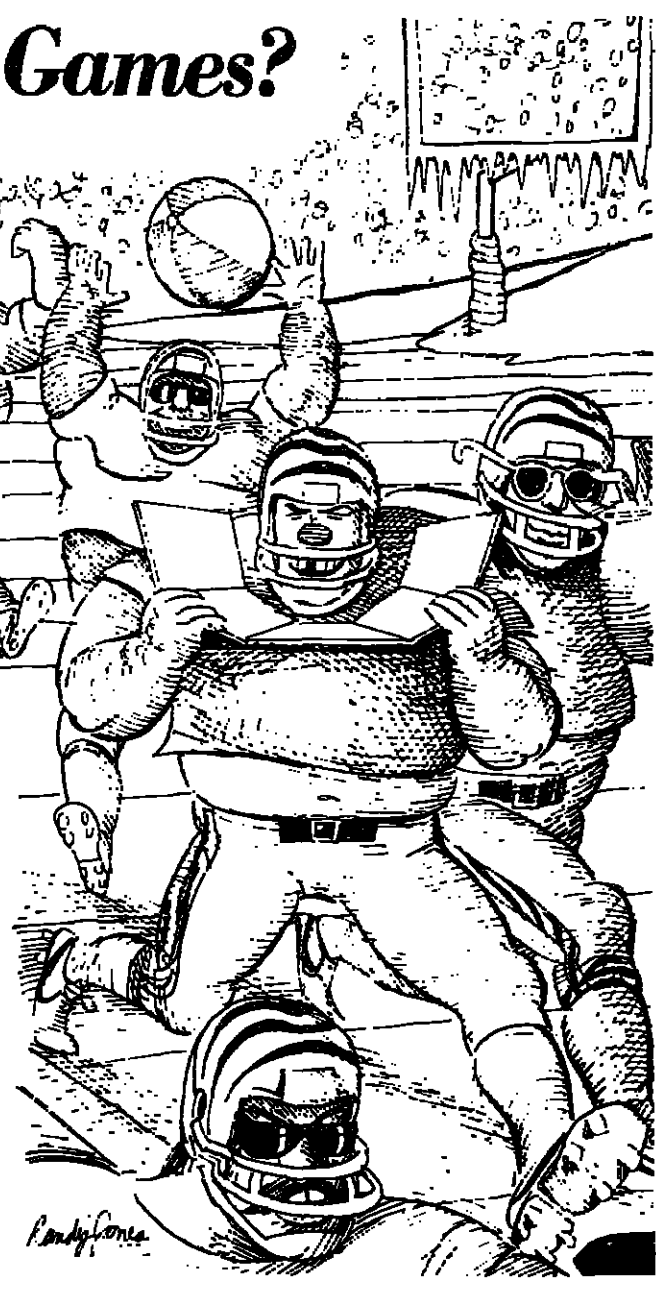
1979: Marty Lyons (1), Mark Gastineau (2), Johnny Lynn (4b), Stan Blinks (5).

1980: Lam Jones (1), Darrol Ray (2), Lance Mehl (3), Jesse Johnson (4), Guy Bingham (10).

1981: Freeman McNeil (1), Marion Barber (2), Ben Rudolph (3), John Woodring (6), Kenney Neil (7).

1982: Bob Crable (1), Reggie McElroy (2), Dwayne Crutchfield (3), George Floyd (4), Mark Jerue (5), Tom Coombs (7), Rocky Klover (9).

Of the 16 free agents, 13 have



The New York Times/Photo by Randy Jones



José-Luis Clerc, a 5-7, 6-4, 6-1 winner over Mats Wilander.

## Clerc, Gomez Gain In Masters Tennis

NEW YORK — José-Luis Clerc of Argentina came from behind to defeat Mats Wilander of Sweden and Andres Gomez of Ecuador steadily to eliminate Spaniard José Higueras Tuesday night in the opening matches of the Masters tennis tournament at Madison Square Garden.

Clerc defeated Wilander, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1, while Gomez downed Higueras, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

His first victory over the Wilander in three career meetings sent Clerc into a quarterfinal meeting Thursday against fourth-seeded John McEnroe, that match will follow one pitting Gomez and Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, the No. 2 seed.

Higueras, who now has lost five of his seven lifetime meetings to Gomez, easily captured the first set, dominating play with sharply angled passing shots. Gomez was just as effective in the second — at one point even smashing a perfectly placed winner as a cat wandered onto the court.

But the left-hander from Ecuador, who won two tournaments in 1982 en route to climbing to 15th in the world on the Association of Tennis Professionals, fought back in the final set, taking the set at every change and putting away sharp volleys to gain the victory.

Gomez was pleased that many in the crowd of 10,743 were chanting encouragement. "I'm happy because there are a lot of people from Ecuador who live here in New York, and I really appreciate that they come out," he said. "I feel like I was playing in Ecuador. I hope they come Thursday."

Wilander needed 62 minutes to capture the opening set as the two clay-court specialists stayed on the baseline, trading powerful top-spin ground strokes. Each game was a battle of long-range, heavy artillery, with numerous long rallies. One point took 44 strokes, while several others had more than 20.

Clerc, breaking Wilander in the third game, took a 3-1 first-set lead. But the 18-year-old Swede, the youngest player ever to compete in the Masters, broke back in the sixth game to even the match. The two traded service breaks in the ninth and 10th games before Wilander broke Clerc at 30 in the 12th game to win the 62-minute opening set.

Wilander lost his serve to open the second set in a game that went to deuce four times. He broke right back, but then lost his serve again, when Clerc held in the fourth game, he again had a 3-1 lead.

In the fifth game, the Argentine broke deuce more, this time in a game that saw the two battle to deuce seven times before Wilander lost the final two points when he netted a backhand and was long with a forehand. Clerc held at love to take a 5-1 lead, then held again in the 10th game to close out the set.

Wilander, who counted Clerc among his upset victims en route to the 1982 French Open title and also topped him when he was at Barcelona, never really got into the final set as Clerc broke him in the third and fifth games to race to a 4-1 lead. Clerc held serve at 15 before breaking Wilander at 30 to close out the match.

First-round matches Wednesday night were to send Vitas Gerulaitis against Yannick Noah of France and Steve Denton against Johan Kriek. The Gerulaitis-Noah winner will take on third-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia while top-seeded Jimmy Connors will play the Denton-Kriek survivor; both of those matches are slated for Friday.

The semifinals of the elite 12-man tournament, the finale of the 1982 grand prix, will be played Saturday, with the finals scheduled for Sunday. The winner will collect \$100,000, while the runner-up is to get \$60,000.

## NBA Standings

| EASTERN CONFERENCE |    |    |      |    |                  |    |    |      |        |
|--------------------|----|----|------|----|------------------|----|----|------|--------|
| Atlantic Division  |    |    |      |    |                  |    |    |      |        |
| Team               | W  | L  | Pct. | GB | Team             | W  | L  | Pct. | GB     |
| Philadelphia       | 22 | 13 | .625 | 0  | Utah             | 17 | 24 | .415 | 9      |
| Boston             | 22 | 13 | .625 | 0  | Houston          | 4  | 32 | .110 | 18 1/2 |
| New Jersey         | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Los Angeles      | 2  | 35 | .056 | 27     |
| Indiana            | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Phoenix          | 2  | 35 | .056 | 27     |
| New York           | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Portland         | 2  | 35 | .056 | 27     |
| Washington         | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Seattle          | 2  | 35 | .056 | 27     |
| Chicago            | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Golden State     | 1  | 36 | .028 | 28     |
| Cleveland          | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | San Diego        | 1  | 36 | .028 | 28     |
| Central Division   |    |    |      |    |                  |    |    |      |        |
| Atlanta            | 22 | 13 | .625 | 0  | Pacific Division |    |    |      |        |
| San Antonio        | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Los Angeles      | 2  | 35 | .056 | 27     |
| Phoenix            | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Phoenix          | 2  | 35 | .056 | 27     |
| San Antonio        | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Portland         | 2  | 35 | .056 | 27     |
| Phoenix            | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Seattle          | 2  | 35 | .056 | 27     |
| San Antonio        | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Golden State     | 1  | 36 | .028 | 28     |
| Phoenix            | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | San Diego        | 1  | 36 | .028 | 28     |
| Western Conference |    |    |      |    |                  |    |    |      |        |
| Midwest Division   |    |    |      |    |                  |    |    |      |        |
| San Antonio        | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Trans-Siberia    |    |    |      |        |
| Kansas City        | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | Philadelphia     | 22 | 13 | .625 | 0      |
| Denver             | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | San Antonio      | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1      |
| Dallas             | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | San Antonio      | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1      |
| Southwest Division |    |    |      |    |                  |    |    |      |        |
| San Antonio        | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | San Antonio      | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1      |
| San Antonio        | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1  | San Antonio      | 21 | 15 | .583 | 1      |

## NHL Standings

| WALEY CONFERENCE    |    |    |   |     |     |     |             |    |    |   |     |     |     |
|---------------------|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-------------|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Patrick Division    |    |    |   |     |     |     |             |    |    |   |     |     |     |
|                     | W  | L  | T | GF  | GA  | Pts |             | W  | L  | T | GF  | GA  | Pts |
| Philadelphia        | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Quebec      | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Pittsburgh          | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Montreal    | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| NY Rangers          | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Buffalo     | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Pittsburgh          | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Quebec      | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| New Jersey          | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Hartford    | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Adams Division      |    |    |   |     |     |     |             |    |    |   |     |     |     |
| Boston              | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Washington  | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Montreal            | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Los Angeles | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Buffalo             | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | San Jose    | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Quebec              | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | San Jose    | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Hartford            | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | San Jose    | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Campbell Conference |    |    |   |     |     |     |             |    |    |   |     |     |     |
| North Division      |    |    |   |     |     |     |             |    |    |   |     |     |     |
| Chicago             | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | St. Louis   | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Minnesota           | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | St. Louis   | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| St. Louis           | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | St. Louis   | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| St. Louis           | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | St. Louis   | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| St. Louis           | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | St. Louis   | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| South Division      |    |    |   |     |     |     |             |    |    |   |     |     |     |
| Edmonton            | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Calgary     | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Calgary             | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Winnipeg    | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Winnipeg            | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Vancouver   | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Vancouver           | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Los Angeles | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Los Angeles         | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | San Jose    | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Trans-Siberia       |    |    |   |     |     |     |             |    |    |   |     |     |     |
| Washington          | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | Los Angeles | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| Los Angeles         | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | San Jose    | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| San Jose            | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | San Jose    | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |
| San Jose            | 25 | 14 | 7 | 178 | 140 | 57  | San Jose    | 18 | 22 | 6 | 178 | 140 | 42  |

### Transition

**BASEBALL**

**American League**

**NEW YORK**—**Murray** **Co.** **Director** of **player** development and scouting. **Bill** **Pepper** **manager** of **San** **Diego** **Padres** **team** **of** **N.L.** **baseball** **league**.

**OAKLAND**—**Sam** **Almon**,  **infielder**.

**ST. LOUIS**—**Purchased** **the** **contract** **of** **Jerry** **Gorvin**,  **pitcher**,  **from** **the** **Toronto** **Blue** **Jays** **team** **of** **N.L.** **baseball** **league** **to** **Los Angeles** **of** **American** **League**.

**BASKETBALL**

**National Basketball Association**

**SAN ANTONIO**—**extended** **the** **rights** **to** **Colby** **Dickie**, **center-forward**,  **from** **Chicago** **in** **exchange** **for** **a** **fourth-round** **choice** **in** **1977**.

### Transition

**BASEBALL**

**American League**

**NEW YORK**—**Murray** **Co.** **Director** of **player** development and scouting. **Bill** **Pepper** **manager** of **San** **Diego** **Padres** **team** **of** **N.L.** **baseball** **league**.

**OAKLAND**—**Sam** **Almon**,  **infielder**.

**ST. LOUIS**—**Purchased** **the** **contract** **of** **Jerry** **Gorvin**,  **pitcher**,  **from** **the** **Toronto** **Blue** **Jays** **team** **of** **N.L.** **baseball** **league** **to** **Los Angeles** **of** **American** **League**.

**BASKETBALL**

**National Basketball Association**

**SAN ANTONIO**—**extended** **the** **rights** **to** **Colby** **Dickie**, **center-forward**,  **from** **Chicago** **in** **exchange** **for** **a** **fourth-round** **choice** **in** **1977**.

## NHL Scoring Leaders

| Player           | Team | Goals | Assists | Pts |
|------------------|------|-------|---------|-----|
| Grady, Edm.      | NYR  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| Sever, Ch.       | NYR  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| Boss, N.Y.       | NYR  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| Masner, Edm.     | NYR  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| A. Stasiuk, Que. | Que  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| Karl, Edm.       | NYR  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| Francis, Har.    | NYR  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| Anderson, Edm.   | NYR  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| McDonald, Cal.   | Cal  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| Rosen, N.Y.R.    | NYR  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| Pedersen, Min.   | Min  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| Nelson, Cal.     | Cal  | 18    | 18      | 36  |
| Claris, Min.     | Min  | 18    | 18      | 36  |

